

The TUTOR to

True English :

OR,

Brief and plain Directions,

Whereby all that can read and write May attain to

ORTHOGRAPHY,

(Or the Exact Writing of English)

As Readily as if bred SCHOLARS.

Very much conducing likewise to the due
Sounding and perfect *Reading* all sorts of
Words used in the *English Tongue*.

With an Introduction to

ARITHMETIC ;

More Easie than any yet Extant.

And several other Observations of General
Use ; Especially for the Youth of either Sex,
and FORREIGNERS.

By HENRY CARE. *127*

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The Preface to the Reader

THO most People amongst us of any Competent Ability, do now-a-days (blessed be God) breed up their Children not only to Read, but also to the use of their Pen; yet there is scarce One in forty that writes Tolerable English: Nor is this Defect only amongst the Vulgar, but many Persons of either Sex, well-descended, and of hopeful Parts, are liable thereunto; who, notwithstanding they may write very good Sense and a fair Character, yet commit oftentimes such Ridiculous Errors in Spelling, as exposes them to the Railery of Others, and so makes them ashamed to express their Minds in Writing, when they have occasion, to the great Prejudice of their Affairs.

To Accommodate Such, having (in a tedious time of enforced Leisure and Retirement) partly by my own Observations, and partly from the Ablest Authors on this Subject, Collected and Digested the following Rules and Directions, the Importunities of the Printer have Prevailed with me to suffer Them to go Abroad: Nor shall I regard the Contemptuous Scoffs of Such, whose best Talent being Finding of Faults, (which is very near as easie as to make them) may disdainfully decry the Thing as Boyish and Trifling; since I cannot but esteem the Undertaking sufficiently both Justified and Rewarded, if it may but prove any way Serviceable to the meanest Commoners of my Native Countrey; Which I cannot doubt of, if they apply themselves therunto with

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due Attention. For tho I shall ever pay all becoming Deference to the Learned Languages, and acknowledge that an exact Skill Therein, is the best and most Certain Guide to Accomplish us in our Own; yet I must crave leave to say, that 'tis a Vulgar Error to think, that none can write true English, but such as have been taught Latine; Upon which false Notion, many ordinary People keep their Sons at Latine-Schools, two, three, perhaps four or five Years together, to their great Charge; and then being forced to take them off, and put them Apprentices to Mechanic Arts, Shop-keeping, and the like; all their petty Acquirements vanish through dis-use, and are quickly forgot: At most, nothing remains but a little contemptible Smattering, which turns to no real account; but is rather apt to render them Idle, Superficial, and over-confident Praisers, (the Bane both of Business and Reputation) whereas if some competent part of that precious time had been spent in Instructing them in the genuine Idioms and natural Dress of their Mother-Tongue, in Fair Writing, in (that Ground-work of Useful Arts) Arithmetick, and especially in the no less absolutely necessary, than too much neglected Study of Christian Ethics, or Morality; And the rest were employed in a more early Address and Application to those respective Callings whereunto they are designed; It would conduce to their far greater Advantage, as rendring them both Better Men, and more Expert for the Negotiation and Conduct of their Affairs; Nay, more Accomplish'd in this very respect of true English, than those

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those other half-Codled Grammaticasters: For I know diverse that understand nothing of Latine or Greek, yet in several Sheets of their Writing, you shall scarce find one Word Mis-spelt, or any thing that may offend even the most Critical Eye. Which Perfection they have attained unto only by Observation; For want of which, and by means of that vast Variety of Words that we borrow from Modern Neighbouring Languages, and Others that are daily invented at Home, and brought into Mode, 'Tis no wonder if we see some Celebrated Schollars not seldom guilty of Mistakes therein, as well as the Unlearned Crowd.

Therefore tho this small Pamphlet be principally designed for the benefit of those that have not had the Advantage of being bred in the Schools, yet possibly some of its Remarques may not be altogether unworthy, even of their Regards, who pretend to a more Refined Education.

*Not to mention how necessary a Companion it will be to all Strangers that desire to be Masters of Our Language, I shall only say, That I hope it may prove no Unacceptable Service to the Generality of the Fair Sex; whose good Graces and Recommendation, if it shall be so happy as to Obtain, that Civility and Respect which an Effeminated Age pays to every thing they favour, will, no doubt, Screen the Author from the severe Censures of the Sparks and the Gallants (who otherwise take it as part of their Priviledge to slight and damn all that they do not Understand) and by that means may possibly secure to the poor trifle,
some*

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some Competent degree of Fair Quarter, in a Churlish and Ungrateful World. Which that it may the better deserve, I have added an Introduction to Arithmetic, as far as the Rule of Three, in such a clear familiar way, that a Child of any Competent Apprehension, may by this Book alone Learn as much of that Necessary Art, as most Professions and Ranks of Men have occasion to make use of.

If any quick-witted People, apt to measure others by their own (many times mistaken, and but supposed) Pregnancy of Parts, shall think the Directions I have given too tedious, and that these petty matters might easily be apprehended without so much ado, I desire to acquaint them, that I here Write not to Persons of their Elevated Size, but to Children, and Ignorant People, for whose Capacities nothing can be too clear; And therefore I have used the plainest words I could think of in the Rules; not affecting any Pomp of Expression, for I would always chuse to make use of a dull Iron-Key that will open the Lock it is designed for, rather than a Golden one that will not. However, as to any (which possibly may be many) Omissions, or Errors, that these Mean Papers happen to be guilty of, I do with an intire Resignation, submit them to the Candid Censure, and Correction of the more Judiciously Learned; And upon Notice, or better Information, shall thankfully amend them in the next Edition.



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1

THE
TUTOR
TO
True English.

The First LESSON.

Of LETTERS Great and small, and when each are to be Used; Their Division into Vowels and Consonants: Of Diphthongs, what they are, how many, and how pronounced and written.

T Here is no *Building* without a *Foundation*. Therefore whoever would obtain the Accomplishment of writing all sorts of *English Words* properly and *Scholar-like*, must in the first place endeavour to understand *Letters*, whereof all Words are composed.

These are in Number *Twenty four*, and are to
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be considered in their *Form*, their *Nature*, and their *Force*.

I. As to their *Form*, Letters are either *Small*, as *a, b, c, &c.* or *Great* (which are called *Capitals*) as *A, B, C, &c.* And to know when rightly to use the *one*, and when the *other*, is the first step towards good *Clerk-ship*; wherein this Rule will guide you:

The First Rule.

Where Capital Letters must be used.

You must never use Great Letters in the *middle* or *end* of any word (unless the whole be wrote so, as *LORD*) but always in the *beginning*: And *there* too, only in these six cases following, *viz.*

1. At the beginning of any Writing. 2. After every Period or full Point, when a new Sentence commences. 3. At the beginning of every Verse in Poetry, or of the Bible. 4. Proper Names of all sorts, whether of Persons, Places, or the like, must begin with them. 5. So also the Names and Terms of Arts, Dignities, Offices, or any other word of special Note in a Sentence, or to which we pay a particular deference; As, *God, King, your Lordship, &c.* And lastly, The Personal Pronoun *I*, must always be a Capital. The small Letters are every-where else to be used.

It would therefore be highly ridiculous to write thus:

master george franklin the coroner of kent, with dorothy his wife came last MARCH to loNDON, where i met him:

When it should be,

Master George Franklin the Coroner of Kent, with Dorothy his Wife, came last March to London, where I met him

Note,



Note, There are two Forms of *S* used in writing; the long *s*, which is always put in the beginning or middle of words, and the short *s*, which only comes in the end, or after another *s*; As, *substantial*, *Assesments*; not *substantial*, *Assesment*s.

When the long *s* and when the short *s* is to be used

Note also, That *i* and *u*, for reasons which we shall mention by and by, are oft-times written thus, *j*, *v*.

2. As to the Nature of Letters, they are either *Vowels* or *Consonants*.

The *Vowels* are commonly counted but five, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; but we must add to them *y*, when it cometh after a *Consonant*.

All the rest are *Consonants*, and so too are *j* and *v*, and also *y*, when any of them comes before a *Vowel*.

They are called *Vowels* (which is as much as to say *Self-Sounders*) because each of them gives a perfect sound of it self; whereas the *Consonants* (that is, *Sounders together with*) cannot be pronounced without one of the *Vowels*: As, to say *B*, you must make use of the sound of *e* after it; and in *q*, of *u*; and in *m* or *f*, of *e* before them, &c.

Vowels and Consonants, why so called.

When two *Vowels* come together, and yet are not parted in pronupciation, but the sound of them both united, it is called a **DIPHTHONG** [that being originally a Greek word, signifying a *Double Sound*] As, *heard*, *sweet*, *People*; not *be-ard*, *swe-et*, *Pe-o-ple*.

Diphthongs what, and why so called.

Of these *Diphthongs* we have *Twelve* that are chiefly to be observ'd; that is to say, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ee*, *oo*, *ea*, *eo*, *oa*, and *ie*: As in these words, *Faith*, *Either*, *Join*, *Aw*, *Eunuch*, *Stout*, *Seed*, *Food*, *Wealth*, *People*, *Boat*, *Friend*.

Their Number.

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Where you may observe that in the *first six*, both Vowels are fully sounded ; but in the *last*, one of the Vowels is but little, or scarce at all heard ; and therefore by some they are called *Improper Diphthongs*.

Note, That *ay, ey, oy*, are also Diphthongs, and have the same sound with *ai, ei, oi* ; only these are used in the *beginning* or middle of words, those always in the *end* ; so we write, *air, fair, Heifer, either, Cloister* ; not *ayr, fayr, eyther, Cloyster* ; but *May, Joy, Whey, &c.* not *Mai, Joi, Whei*.

Aw, ew, ow, are likewise Diphthongs, and have the same sound with *au, eu, and ou*, save that those are used chiefly in the end of words. And *ow* is sounded flat and soft ; as *A Bow, to mow* ; whereas *ou* is more sharp and shrill, as *Thou, you, adieu*. Yet contrary to this rule, we do commonly write these words following of a sharp sound, with *ow* ; viz. *To bow, A Cow, Flower, Fowl, How, Power, Sow, Vowel*. Again on the other side we write some with *ou*, and yet pronounce them as flat as the sound of *ow* in *know*, viz. *Four, Soul, drought*. But certainly it is an inconveniency that words under one and the same manner of Writing, should have a double and different sound : To remedy which, some preferring *Reason* before corrupt *Custom*, use *ow* where-ever the sound is soft and flat, either in the beginning, middle, or end of a word ; but *ou* where it is sharp : And write thus:

I want strength to bou this Bow.

Do you mow the Grass, and I will lay it up in the Mou.

*The Pease I sow to Fat the Sou, not the Cou.
Hou can I make up the Hop Garden without a How?
Others distinguish them by adding e. As,
Jane is an ill-bred Sow, and cannot sowe. But*

But I take the other writing to be more natural.

Æ and *œ* (which have peculiar Characters, viz. *Æ* & *œ*) are not properly English Diphthongs, but Latine, and therefore we in English do for them commonly both write and sound the single *e*. As *Equity*, *Female*, *Phenix*, *Tragedy*, from *Æquitas*, *Fœmina*, *Phœnix*, *Tragœdia*. Yet in borrowed words of rare use, and especially in proper Names, as *Æneas*, *Ætna*, *œconomy*, &c. the best Authors use the Diphthongs to denote their Original.

Question. When two Vowels come together, is it always a Diphthong? *When Vowels coming together must be separated into several Syllables.*

Answer. No, not always: but generally where any of the before-mentioned pairs of Vowels happen together, they make a Diphthong and must be sounded jointly, except in these words following:

ea are parted in	Beatitude	eo is a Diphthong	Dungeon
	Create		Hideous
	Creator		Meteor
	Creation		Pigeon
	Genealogy		Scutcheon
	Ocean		Surgeon
	Pageant		Theory.
	Real		
ei in	Sergeant	oe are severed in	Coaction
	Theatre		
	Vengeance.		Coadjutor.
	Atheist		
	Arheism		
	Deitie		
	Polytheism.		

is parted in	Audience	ui in	Ambiguities
	Brier		Fruition
	Buried		Genuine
	Busied		Gratuitie
	Clothier		Puissant
	Dier		Perspicuity.
	Diet	ee in	Pre-eminence
	Dried		Pre-emption
	Espied		Re-enter
	Gaieties		Re-edify.
	Laieties	oi in	Doing
	Moieties		Going.
	Quiet		
	Studied.		

Likewise most Vowels that come together like Diphthongs, are parted in *all Proper Names* of Persons or places mentioned in the *BIBLE*; As *La-ish*, *Alphe-us*, *Cesare-a*, *Gilbo-ab*, *Abino-am*, &c. save only *Cain*, *Cainan*, *Theudas*, *Reuben* and *Beelzebub*, where the Vowels are sounded together as Diphthongs.

In all which words where two Vowels coming together, are to be *parted*, that they may not seem to make a Diphthong; if you would *write exactly*, you ought to make this mark .. over the latter Vowel, which is called *Diæresis*, or a *Note of Partition*, thus, *Laiëtïe*, *Capernaïm*, *Gilead*, &c. Tho this, thro' the negligence of Printers and Writers, is most times Omitted.

There are some few words derived from *French*, where three Vowels are joyn'd in one sound; as *Lieutenant*, *Beauty*, &c. which may be called *Triphthongs*.

Note, That altho we have but 24 Letters, and six of them *Vowels*, yet we have 21 *Consonants*;

nants; For I, U and Y, when they are set before any Vowels in the same Syllable, do become Consonants. And in such a case, the two former must be Written with a different Character from that which they have when they are Vowels, viz. *j* and *v*, (which by Learned Men and Printers, are called *Jod* and *Vo*) As *jangle*, *injoin*, *vertue*, Of *Jod* and *Ve*. *vulgar*; not *iangle*, *uertue*, *jnoin*, *uulgar*, which would be uncouth and absurd; therefore this is to be carefully observed. And in such a case I know no need of a Tittle over *j*, which yet you must always make over *i*.

And tho *y* keep one and the same form, yet whereas, when 'tis a Consonant it differs much from *j* Consonant. As may be perceived by these Examples — *jet*, *yet*, *jew*, *yem*, *joke*, *yoke*.

Y being Originally a Greek Vowel, is rightly When *y* is used, 1. In most words derived from that to be used. Tongue; As *Chrystal*, *Presbyter*, *Martyr*, *Apocrypha*, *Apocalyps*. 2. English words that end with the sound of *i*, may be indifferently writ with a *y*, or *ie*; as *Safety* or *Safetie*, *Bounty* or *Bountie*; but you must never end them with an *i* only, as *Bounti*, *Safeti*, for we have no English words so terminated. 3. When two *ii*'s come together, *y* is put in the place of the former, because it looks handsomer; As *Burying*, *Marrying*, (not *Burieing*, *Marrieing*, nor *Buriing*, *Marring*) and sometimes when *e* followeth, as *Marryeth*, *Denyeth*.

The Second LESSON.

Of Syllables, and Rules how to divide them.

IT is very necessary both for *True Writing* and *Reading*, to understand the Nature and proper Division of *Syllables*.

A *Syllable*, what, is either a *Vowel* or *Diphthong* sounding by it self, or joined with one or more *Consonants* in one sound, and pronounced at one *Breath*.

For since each of the five *Vowels* makes a perfect sound, any of them may be, and often is a *Syllable*, as *a-bate*, *e-very*, *i-vie*, *o-pinion*, *u-surie*. So most of the *Diphthongs*, as *au-ger*, *Eu-pace*, *ow-ner*, *ai-der*, *oi-ster*, *ea-ten*, *oa-ten*, &c.

Many *Consonants* with one *Vowel* may make but one *Syllable*; as *Length*, *Strength*, *Knights*, &c.

Rules for dividing of Syllables.

1. Rule, If two *Vowels* come together in a word, and yet are no *Diphthong*, but both fully founded, they must be divided, as in *Di-et*, *Mu-tu-al*, *Triumph*, *Co-eternal*, *Co-equal*.

2. Rule, If the same *Consonant* be doubled in the middle of a word, they must be divided; as in *Ab-ba*, *Ac-cord*, *Ad-der*, *As-sect*, *Ag-gravate*, and the like.

3. Rule, A *Consonant* coming between two *Vowels*, must be joined to the *Latter*; as in *E-qui-tie*, *De-li-ver*; not *Equi-tie*, *Del-iver*.

4. Rule;

4. Rule, Two Consonants between two Vowels do separate themselves, one to the former, the other to the latter Syllable; as *Stran-ger*, *For-tune*.

But to these general Rules, there are these *Exceptions* following.

1. Exception: *x* in any word must be joined to the Vowel before it, contrary to the third Rule; as *Ox-en*, *Ex-ercise*. The reason is, because 'tis a double Consonant, and has the sound of *c* and *s*, which cannot begin a Syllable. For,

2. Exception. Any two or three Consonants which may be joined to *begin* any English word, are not to be separated in the *middle* of any word; so you must not spell *ag-ree*, *bes-tow*, *re-frain*, &c. but, *a-gree*, *be-stow*, *re-frain*, because *gr*, *st*, and *fr*. do begin several English words, as in the following Table.

The two Consonants that may begin words, are thirty in number, &c.

Bl.	Blunt	Gn.	Gnaw	Sl.	Slow
Br.	Broad	Gr.	Grave	Sm.	Smite
Ch.	Church	Kn.	Know	Sn.	Snow
Cl.	Cloak	Pl.	Play	Sq.	Squib
Cr.	Croud	Pr.	Pray	Sw.	Sway
Dr.	Drink	Sc.	Scour	Th.	Thunder
Dw.	Dwell	Sh.	Shut	Tr.	Treasure
Fl.	Flame	Sk.	Skin	Tw.	Two
Fr.	Frank	Sp.	Sport	Wh.	Whistle
Gl.	Glove	St.	stop.	Wr.	Wrest.

The three Consonants that may begin a word, are these Nine, *viz.*

Sch.	} as in	School	} Spr.	} as in	Spring
Scr.		Scrape			Stroke
Shr.		Shrink			Throw
Skr.		Skrew			Thwart.
Spl.		Split			

Rule compound words All these must be Spelt together, and not separated, except in *Compound Words*; for there broken for each *simple Word* must retain its own Letters. As,

<i>either pre-positions or Terminations to be blended with them but each make a Syllable of it self</i>	Mis-take	} not	Mi-stake	} trans.	So Trans-pose, not
	Mis-like		Mi-slike		Tran-spose, because
	Mis-lead		Mi-slead		'tis Compounded of
	Dis-lodg		Di-slodg		
	Dis-clofe		Di-sclofe		So Cramp-ring, not
	Dis-miss.		Di-smiss.		Cram-pring,

So likewise all words that remain intire, when their Prepositions and Terminations, (which of themselves signify nothing) are taken away from them, must be spelt by themselves, as *stand-ing*, not *stan-ding*, *reclaim-ed*, not *reclai-med*; *un-ex-pect-ed*, not *u-nex-pec-ted*.

3. Exception. Any Consonant joined with *l*, or *r*, before *e*, in the end of a word, is inseparable; as in the very word *in-sa-pa-ra-ble*, *tri-ble*, *Mitre*, &c.

* A Noun 4. Exception. This particle *es*, at the end of words (which are commonly either *Nouns* * of name of a thing. A Verb is a word that betokeneth to do, or to suffer, or to be. The *singular* Number speaks but of one, the *plural* of more. The *first Person* is when a Man speaks of himself, as, *I come*. The *second* when one speaks to another, as, *Thou dost come*. The *third* when one speaks of another, as *He comes*.

the

the *Plural* Number, or *Verbs* of the *Third Person*) is sometimes swallowed up of the foregoing Syllable, and serves only to make it long ; but sometimes it makes a Syllable of it self.

In these words following it closes with the former Syllable.

	Nouns.	Verbs.
An Hide,	<i>Hides,</i>	he <i>bides</i> himself.
A Drake,	<i>Drakes,</i>	he <i>bakes</i> Bread.
A Bile,	<i>Biles,</i>	he <i>piles</i> up Wood.
A Name,	<i>Names,</i>	he <i>names</i> me.
A Bone,	<i>Bones,</i>	he <i>moanes</i> and weeps
A Rope,	<i>Ropes,</i>	he <i>cofes</i> with.
A Wire,	<i>Wires,</i>	he <i>tires</i> all Men.
A Brute,	<i>Brutes,</i>	he <i>suites</i> well with it
A Way,	<i>Waies,</i>	he <i>staies</i> for me.
An Eye,	<i>Eies,</i>	he <i>lies</i> in wait.
A Virtue,	<i>Virtues,</i>	he <i>argues</i> well.

But in these it may be a Syllable by it self.]

A Grace,	<i>Graces,</i>	he places all things.
A Church,	<i>Churches,</i>	he <i>lurches</i> Conies.
A Cage,	<i>Cages,</i>	he <i>mages</i> War.
An Hedge,	<i>Hedges,</i>	he <i>judges</i> none.
A Rose,	<i>Roses,</i>	he <i>poses</i> Scholars.
A Nose,	<i>Noses,</i>	
A Fish,	<i>Fishes,</i>	he <i>refreshes</i> himself.
A Witness,	<i>Witnesses,</i>	he <i>oppresses</i> the Poor.
A Box,	<i>Boxes,</i>	he <i>foxes</i> his Guests.
Affize,	<i>Affizes,</i>	he <i>freezes</i> for Cold.

[Here

Here note that these Verbs are by the custom written with an *Apostrophus*, * as *Refreshes* for *Refresheth* or doth *Refresh*, especially when the Verb and the Noun are both alike, to distinguish them, as, he *hides* himself amongst the *Hides*. For otherwise it seems needless to write an *Apostrophus* where *s* is set for *th*, as *Loves* for *he Loveth*; there being nothing omitted only the *th* (which in sound is but one Letter) is changed into *s*.

* A note thus written, just over the place of a Vowel cut off or omitted, as Lov'd for Loved.

Es is also sounded in these words *Aloes*, *Fubiles*, *Epitomes*; and in all proper Names, as *Moses*, *Pbares*, *Maccha-bes*, except *James*.

If these Rules for dividing of Syllables seem too tedious and intricate, a little practice and observation will render them easy and familiar;

Note In any writing In the mean time take this for a general direction, "That Syllables are so to be divided *break off at* in Spelling as they are in Speaking. And be sure if you cannot write a whole word at the *the middle* end of a Line, break it off at the end of a Syllable; as for Example, *Communication* not *ble when* *Communic* and *ation* in the next Line; so if I *you cannot* should write *discharge* at the end of a Line *set the* thus, *dischar-ge*, it would be ridiculous, for if *whole not* I could not bring it in all, I ought to have left *in the* off after *dis*, and begun the next Line with the *line* other Syllable,

The Third L E S S O N.

Of Letters that ought to be Written, and yet are not Sounded, and the reasons thereof; particularly of *e* at the end of a Word, when it must, and when it should not be Written.

IN the words *Isaac*, *Caiaphas*, *Canaanite*, *Sabbath*, and *Pharaoh*, one of the *a*'s is not pronounced, they being originally *Hebrew*.

b. after *m*, in words of one Syllable, as in *Lamb*, *Climb*, *Dumb*, *Comb*, *Tomb*, *Womb*, *Thumb*. And before *t*, as *Debt*, *Debtor*, *Doubt*.

c. in *Indict*, *Indictment*, *Indicted*.

d. in *Wednesday*.

e. in the middle of the word *George*.

e. at the end of a word is very seldom sounded, Except in those of one Syllable, as *Me*, *be*, *the*, *be*, *ye*, *we*, where it has the sound of a Diphthong or *ee*, and is by some not contemptible Authors, accordingly written. As *Wee*, *yee*, *bee*, &c. 2dly. In words derived from the *Hebrew* and *Greek*, as *Jesse*, *Jubile*, *Mamre*, *Ninive*, *Candace*, *Cloe*, *Daphne*, *Gethsamene*, *Penelope*, *Epitome*, *Catastrophe*, &c.

In other words where *e* is put at the end and the Sound not heard, yet it is not superfluous nor to be omitted in Writing, for these following Reasons.

I. It serves to draw the Syllable long, which without

The reasons why *e* is and is not used are given to part of the 17th page

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without it must be founded Short, and so several words of different Sense would be confounded, which by this means are plainly distinguished, as appears by these Examples.

To Curse and Ban is Childrens Bane :

A Hedger's Bill is no fit Instrument wherewith to launce a Bile.

You may Bite one Bit of my Apple.

I did Bathe my self in a Bath.

I can break this Japan-Cane.

A Scolding Dame deserves to be duckt in the Mill-Dam.

Meat that is fetcht far is Ladies fare.

A piece of Fir is good for the Fire.

I am out of Hope to have one Hop this Year.

They say a Cat has nine Lives, but to be sure she will Liv as long as she can see one alive.

Bad usage bath made many a Man mad.

Let the Man cut my Horses Mane.

'Tis two Miles to the next Mill.

I will quit and discharge you quite of that debt.

To Rid the way let's Ride the faster.

The Poor will Scrape up every Scrap.

I cannot Stare all Night at a Star.

For a new Tune I got a Tun of Wine.

Oft-times one Twin doth twine about the other.

For a Pint of Wine you do not Win.

Are you not asham'd to Whine for a scratch with a Whin, or a Furz-bush?

I will Write to my Lawyer for a Writ.

Nay this *e* final does not only draw out the Syllable after one Consonant, but sometimes effects the same after two ; as in *Finde, Minde, Winde, Rinde, Binde, Waste, Pafte, TASTE, Tithe, Childe,* which therefore ought to be so written. Yet

Yet these following words seem priviledg'd by custom to be pronounc'd long without an *e* in the end, viz. *Bold, cold, hast, post, told, scold, bolt, colt, doilt, most, Ghost, both, Ruth*; but if any should add an *e* to them, tho it might seem *unfashionable*, I could not blame him, because 'tis but reasonable: But in other words 'tis a self-contradiction to add *e* in the end, which makes a Syllable long, after I have made it short with two Consonants; and therefore I must write, *pass, turn, black*; not *passé, turne, blacke*.

2. Another reason for writing *e* final when not sounded, is to soften the sound of these two Letters *c* and *g*, As in *Acé, place, lice, truce, Justice*; whereas otherwise *c* sounds strong like *k*, as in *ac-cept, ac-count*; and the like of *g*, as in *stag* and *stage bug* and *huge. swing* and *swinge, string* and *fringe*.

And here note, that if *g* be hard with a long Vowel, *ue* is added and always pronounc'd in the same Syllable, as *Plague, Rogue, Prague, the Hague, Intrigue, Catalogue, Dialogue, Decalogue, Prologue, Epilogue, Synagogue, Colleague, Prorogue, League, Tongue*. Beware you do not read such words *Catalo-gue, Intri-gue*, nor write them *Catalog, Prolog, &c.*

But if *g* be short, with a short Vowel, then it must have *d* before it, as in *badg, ledg, bridg, lodg, judg*, which words are thereby differenced both in sound and writing, from *bag, leg, log, jug*.

3. The third use of *e* at the end of words, is for Ornament, rather than necessity; for so we add it to words ending in *i, o, or u*, as *Charitie, Vertue, Foe, Toe*, where it does not vary the sound; except after *i*, and there it makes the Syllable sound more gently, like the Dipthong *ee*, as *Charitie*, is pronounc'd

nounc'd, as if it were written *Charitee*. Likewise in *Nouns* and *Verbs* singular, 'tis generally added after the long *s*, joined with another Consonant; as *Horse*, *Curse*, to *Nurse*, *Disburse*: for we do not use to write *Hors*, *Disburs*, *Curs*; much less *Hors*, *Disburs*, *Nurs*; and I take the reason to be partly because those words are thereby the more readily varied; As *Nurse*, *Nurses*; *Curse*, *Curseth*; *Disburse*, *Disburses*. And especially because the short *s* after *r* without an *e*, makes a soft sound, as *Wars*.

If to *e* at the end of a word, a long Vowel be added, the *e* is lost, and must be omitted in writing, as *love*, *loving*, not *loveing*; *doe*, *doing*, not *doeing*; except these endings *ge* and *ce*, before *able*, as *change*, *change-able*; *peace*, *peace-able*; not *chan-ga-ble*, *pea-ca-ble*.

It is needless to use *e* at the end of a Syllable already made long by a *Diphthong*, and therefore you must write, *gnaw*, *fear*, *weight*; not *gnawe*, *feare*, *weighte*; except when it is to give a right sound to soft *s*, soft *th*, and to these endings, *ce*, *ge*, *ve*; as *please*, *soothe*, *peace*, *siege*, *leave*.

Words of one short Syllable, ending with a Consonant, are to be written with a single Consonant, and without any *e* after; as *sin*, *son*, *sun*, *at*, *put*, *war*; not *sinne*, *sonne*, *sunne*, &c. tho yet such words are writ in our old *Bibles*, and so too in the Plural, *sinnes*, *sonnes*, &c. But this is Reform'd in our later *Impressions*.

But to this last Rule, there are these Exceptions.

I. These words, *To Add*, *Odd*, *Summ*, an *Inn*, *Ann*, a *Cann*, to *Egg on*, to *Err*, require the Consonant to be doubled, and the same may conveniently

ently be done where the Sound resteth long on the last Syllable; as *abhorrr*, *interr*, *deterrr*.

II. Words of one Syllable, ending in *l*, after a single Vowel, as *Hell*, *Well*, *Wall*, *Still*, &c. but not after a Diphthong, as *Boil*, *Mail*, &c.

III. These words are commonly writ with an *e*, *some*, *come*, *done*; but of late, several good Authors for Expedition omit it;

6. *G* is not sounded, tho written, in *Sign*, and its Compositions, *Assign*, *Resign*, *Design*, *Consign*; nor in *Seignior*, *Seraglio*, *Reign*, *Sovereign*, *Arraign*, *Phlegm*, and the like.

7. *H* has place, but no Voice, in *Authority*, *Christ*, *Christopher*, *Chrystal*, *Chrysostom*, *Chronicle*, *Chronology*, *Chronography*, *Ghost*, *John*, *Rhine*, *Rhenish*, *Rhetoric*, *Schedule*, *Schism*, and *Thomas*,

8. *I* is not much, if at all, sounded in these words, *Adieu*, *Juice*, *Pursuit*, *Bruit*, *Fruit*, *Suit*, *Bruise*; yet in the five last, it draws the Syllable long.

9. *K* is not heard in *Back*, *Deck*, *Sick*, *Rock*, *Suck*, &c. for the *Latines* made the same sound with *c* alone, as *Lac*, *Nec*, *Dic*, *Hoc*, *Duc*; and our best Authors do now write such words, when deduced from the *Greek* or *Latine*, in *cus*, with *c* only, as *Public*, *Physic*, *Catholic*. But if the word come from the *Latine*, ending in *quus*, you must write *que*. as *oblique* of *obliquus*, *Relique* of *Reliquus*, *antique* of *antiquus*; and *fabrique* and *traffique* from the *French*.

10. *N* is not pronounced in *Solemn*, *Hymn*, *Autumn*, *Column*, *Condemn*, &c. yet ought to be written, because it shews whence they are deduced.

11. *O* is not sounded in *People*, *Peoman*, *Jeopardy*, *Feoffee*, nor in the end of *Righteous*, *Glorious*, *Frivolous*, and the like.

12. Nor

G.

H.

I.

K.

N.

O.

G

12. Nor S in the words *Isle, Viscount, Island.*

13. V is written many-times after g, when it has no sound; as *Guide, Guardian, &c* and always after q; as in *Queen, Quick,* and the like. In the words *Buy, Build, Conduit, Circuit,* tis' also silent; and so also in *Labour, Favour, Honour,* and other words of like ending; where some Authors do now omit it as superfluous, and write only *Honor, Favor.*

The reason of writing all these, when they are not sounded, is partly from the force of Custom, and a peculiar Idiom of our Language, and partly to intimate whence the word is derived; as in *Debt, Doubt, Sign, Psal'm, Isle,* because they come of the Latine *Debitum, Dubium, Signum, Psalmus, Insula.* And where there is no such good reason for writing a Letter not sounded, it ought sure to be omitted by all People that are not very much at Leisure; which is all the Excuse can be made for our Ancestors using so many impertinent Letters; as, for *Loveing, Loveinge;* for *Thing, Thinge;* and so *Roddes, Gunnes,* and the like, for *Rods, Guns, &c.*

So likewise *ugh* which was wont to be added in these words, *though, although, through,* begin now to be left out; and those words are written without those Letters; but then the most Accurate do make a Circumflex or the mark ^ over the o, thus; *thô, althô, thô.*

But *Hugh, Bough* of a Tree, and a *Sough* (or Puddle of Water) must be continued as formerly.

If a Syllable in the beginning or middle of word sound *short,* the Consonant is to be doubled as *Abbot, Accord, Adder, Follow, Passion, Suffer, &c.*

But *k* must be always doubled by *c* (being a Letter of the same force) as *packet*, not *pakket*.

So *ch* is never doubled, but to shorten the Syllable; *t* before it, serves instead of the double Consonant, as, *patcheth*, not *paccheth*.

Every word of one Syllable ending in *l*, that hath no Diphthong in it, doth double the *l*, as *Ball*, *Bell*, *Bull*, &c. but *Bail*, *Bawl*, *Bowl*, *Fowl*, *Snail*, where a Diphthong goes before, must be written with a single *l*. *When l is to be double*

If to one of these words ending in *ll*, a Syllable beginning with a Consonant be added, one *l* must be left out; as *well welcome*, *full*, *fulness*; not *wellcome*, *fullness*; but if such added Syllable begin with a Vowel, or *h*, the *ll* remains, as *fillet*, *well-head*.

A word of many Syllables does not double the *l* at the end; as *Burial*, *Funeral*, *Cordial*; except in such words as have the Accent, that is, bear the sound upon the last Syllable, as *Excell*, *Fulfill*, *Repell*, *Rebell*, but a *Rebel*, *Metal*; &c. are with a single *l*.

The Fourth LESSON.

Of words otherwise sounded, or pronounced shorter than they are written.

V E do not only not sound many Letters that we write, but sound some otherwise than they are written. For Example.

1. We write, *first*, *third*, *bird*, *dear*, *hear*,
C 2 *heard*;

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heard; which are commonly sounded, *furst* *thurd*, *Burd*, *deer*, *beer*, *bard*; but the pronunciation there is vitious, and ought to be according to the writing.

2. We write *be*, *be*, *me*, *even*, *evil*, *devil*, with *e* single, but sound them as written with *ee* Dipthong; thus, *bee*, *bee*, *mee*, *ye*, *mee*, &c. So *be*, when 'tis the first Syllable of a word, is always written with *e* single, but sounded like *ee* Dipthong, as in *befeech*, *beginning*, &c.

3. In these following words we write *o* single, yet pronounce it somewhat after the French manner; as *oo* Dipthong, or *u*, *vix*.

Afford		Affoord
Monday		Moonday
Force		Foorce
Wort		Woort
Worthy	} is pronounced <	Woorthy
Mother		Moother
Do		Doo
Doeft		Dooeft
Doth		Doth.

Womb		Woomb
Woman		Wooman
Wonder		Wunder
Wont		Wunt
Son	} is pronounced <	Sun
Moneth		Munth
Honie		Hunny
Monie		Munny
Moved		Mooved.

To		Too
Two		Twoo
Word		Woord
Sword		Swoord
Hord		Hoord
Worm	} <i>is founded as if it were</i>	Woorm
Work		Woork
Love		Loove
Glove		Gloove
Move		Moove
Worse		Woorse

So these words written with *ou* Dipthong, are founded like the former, either as *oo*, or as *u*.

Floud		Flood
Bloud		Blood
Courage		Coorage
Flourish		Floorish
Would		Woold
Could	} <i>is founded as</i>	Coold
Should		Shoold
Scourge		Scurge
Nourish		Nurrish
Young		Yung
Double		Dubble
Trouble		Trubble.

4. We write *a* single before *l*, yet commonly pronounce it like *au* diphthong, in these words:

All	Aul	Calf	Cauf
Ball	Baul	Half	Hauf
Call	Caul	Stalk	Stauk
Corporal	Corporaul	Salve	Sauve
Fall	Faul	Calves	Cauves
Gall	Gaul	Halves	Hauves
Hall	Haul	Walk	Wauk
Stall	Staul	Talk	Tauk
Tall	Taul	Balk	Bauk
Wall	Waul	Chalk	Chauk
Shall	Shaul	Falcon	Faucon
Admiral	Admiraul	Falchion	Fauchion
Several	Severaul	Folk	Foak
Also	Aulso	Alms	Aums
Palſie	Paulſie	Almond	Aumond
Falſe	Faulſe	Balm	Baum
Altar	Aultar	Calm	Caum
Alter	Aulter	Palm	Paum
Halter	Haulter	Pſalm	Pſaum
Salt	Sault	Malmſy	Maumſey
Malt	Mault	Qualm	Quaum
Bald	Bauld		
Scald	Scauld.		

we pronounce as

we pronounce as

Note, in the words of this Column *l* is swallowed up, and not at all pronounced, especially by the Vulgar.

But as in all these words, you must write as we have here set them down on the left-hand-Column; so for many of them, the common *ſound* or *pronounciation* ought to be reformed, and made agreeable to the *writing*; which is done by most People of good *Breeding*.

Like-

Likewise, altho the Vulgar speak the words following short; thus, yet you must write them at full length; thus,

Vittels	} for {	Viſuals
Surgeon		Chirurgeon
Potecarie		Apothecarie
Medicine		Medicine
Purtenances		Appurtenancies
Squire		Esquire
Sample		Example.

The Fifth LESSON.

Of Letters ſounding alike, and how to avoid miſtakes in writing one for the other.

C And K, they have great Affinity in ſound, but to diſtinguiſh when you ought to uſe one, and where the other; Obſerve,.

That C hath the force of K only before a, o, oo, u, and theſe two Conſonants, l and r. And therefore you muſt write, *Care, Cow, Cooper, Cupbord, Clergy, Crown*; not *Kare, Kow, Kooper, Kupbord, Klergy, Krown*. But before e and i, C has commonly the ſound of S; as *Ceſar, Cicero*, not *Keſar, Kikero*. And the uſe of K is only before e, i, and n; as *Key, Keep, Kill, Knight*; not *Cey, Ceep, Cill, Cnight*. And for this reaſon too, we ought to write *alendar, Catherine, Catholic*; not *Kalendar, Katherine, Katholic*; altho theſe two laſt come of Greek words, written with Kappa.

In short Syllables you must write *c* before *k* if a Vowel go before, as *Bucks*, *Thick*, *Stick*, and the reason we told you a little before, viz. Because *k* is never doubled; but if a Consonant come before *k*, there is then no need of *c*, as *Banks*, *Barks*, not *Bancks*, *Barcks*.

C is to be written after *x*. in some words derived from the Latine, as *Exceed*, *Excell*, *Excessive*, not *Exeed*, *Exell*.

Ch in meer English words, or such as are derived from the French and Latine, sounds *chee*, as in *Approach*, and *Ache*, *Charitie*; and if the Syllable be pronounced *short*, you must write *t* before the *ch*, as *Catch*, *Wretch*, *Scutcheon*. But in the following words borrowed from *Hebrew* and *Greek*, *ch* has the sound of *k*; as in *Character*, *Malachi*, *Chederlaomer*, *Antioch*, *Eucharist*, *Anchor*, *Ghios*, *Chorazin*, *Cushite*, *Achan*, *Malchus*, *Melchizedec*, *Baruch*; And must be read as if they were wrote *Karacter*, *Kederlaomer*, *Akan*, *Antioch*, *Baruk*, &c.

And the same in all other like words, except these, *Rachel* (not *Rakel*) *Cherubim*, *Tychicus* (not *Tykicus*) *Arch-bishop*, *Arch-duke*; yet these two words *Architect* and *Archangel*, are pronounced as if they were spelt *Arkitect*, *Arkangel*, and the reason I conceive to be, because in the two last, a vowel, but in the former, a Consonant follows.

F and *ph* will not be mistaken, if it be remembered, that the *first* is used in all English words, as *face*, *find*, &c. The latter in these few following, derived of the *Greek* and *Hebrew*.

Phanatick

Phlebotomy

Phantasy

Phlegm

(for which yet we commonly use *Fancy*)

Pha.

Pharaoh	Phrensy
Pharisee	Phrenetic
Pharez	Physic
Phoenix	Physician
Philtre	Physiology
Philistines	Triumph, <i>not</i> Triumf.
Philosophy.	

Beware therefore of writing these words with an *f*, for it were equally as absurd to see *Philosofy*, *Fisitian*, for *Phlosophy*, *Physician*, as it would be to behold *Phasting*, *Phind*, *Phigure*, instead of *fasting*, *find*, *figure*.

Gb in the end of some few words where *au* or *ou* goes before, has the Sound of *f*, as *Laugh*, *Cough*, *Tough*, *Enough*, wherein also the *u* loses its Sound; yet have a care you do not make your Readers sport by writing *Laff*, *Coff*, *Tuff*, and *Enuff*; because custom has not yet allowed thereof; yet *Cuff*, *Snuff*, *Huff*, *Buff*, &c. must be so written.

G before *e* and *i* is sounded soft like *j* Consonant, as *Agent*, *George*, *Gentle*, *Gem*, *Generosity*, *Generation*, *Gender*, *Genealogy*, *Geometry*, *Gesture*, *Giant*, *Ginger*, *clergy*, *Gipsy*, *Imagine*. Do not play the Fool, and write *Ajent*, *Jeneration*, *Clerij*, *jinjer*, &c. Yet we must write *Ajax*, *January*, *Janizaries*, *jealous*, *jeer*, *John*, *join*; not *gealous*, *Gohn*, *geer*.

C has many times the sound of *s*; to distinguish them, take these Rules. *c* and *s* distinguished.

1. You must write *c* before *e* or *i*, in *Accept*, *Special*, *Circumcision*, *Exceed*, being words derived from the Latin, wherein *c* must be retained.

2. Words that end with the sound of *ace*, *ece*, *ice*, *uce*, are generally wrote with *c*; as *Mace*, *piece*, *Lice*,

Lice, induce. So also words in *ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, or ency*; as *Countenance, Prudence, Quince, Sconce, Dunc, Lieutenancy, Contineny*; not *Countenans, Continenfy*, or the like,

Except out of this Rule these words:

Abase	To Advise	To Advertise
Cafe	Hypocrisy	Mittins
Base	Paradise	Rinse
Chafe	Promise	Recompense
Dispense	Frankincense	Sins
Enhance	Incense	Pens
Expende		Sense.

3 Words ending in the sound of *ose, or use* [long] must be wrote with *s*, as *Hose, Nose, Abuse, Chuse*.

4. *C* sounds like a soft *s*, in these words *Fecible, Sacrifice, Suffice*, and in *Glocester, and Worcester*, the *ce* is not at all sounded in common Speech, yet must not be left out in Writing.

5. As for the beginning of words, these following having the sound of *s*, must yet be written with a *c*.

Words
that do be-
gin with *c*,
sounding
like *s*.

Cease	Censor	Cinamon
Cielings	Centre	Cypher
Celebrate	Centurion	Circle
Celerity	Ceremony	Circuit
Celestial	Certain	Citron
Cell	Certify	Cite & its Compounds,
Cellar	Ceruls	Excite, Recite, &c.
Cement	Cistern	Citie
Censer	Cider	Civil
Censure	Cinque	Civet

Cir-

Circumstance
Circumference

Cymbal
Cypress.

All other words (as near as I can remember) of that sound, must begin with *s*, as *Sack*, *Senate*, *Sick*, *Sob*, *Sum*, &c.

6 There are seven words (I can think of no more at present) beginning with *Sce*, *Sci*, *Sche*, and *Schi*, which ought to be taken notice of, to prevent their being written wrong (as they seem to sound) with an *s* only; And they are *Scene*, *Sceptre*, *Schedule*, *Schism*, *Science*, *Sciatica*, *Scythians*; which you must read as if they were wrote, *Sene* *Septre*, *Sedul*; yet *Scheme* and *Skeleton* are always sounded as *Skeme*, *Skeleton*, so *Scarcity*, *Schollar*, *Scrivener*, &c.

Ti, before a Vowel, generally sounds like *si*, as *Patience*, *Dictionary*, except when *s* goes before, as *Fustian*, *Combustion*. And except the word *tied*, and wherever a word ending in *ty* hath another Syllable added to it that begins with a Vowel, as from *Plenty*, *Plenteous*, *Mighty*, *Mightier*.

Therefore since the same sound is frequently to be expressed by *ti*, and sometimes by *si*, (especially in the ends of words) it will be worth while to understand when and where properly to use each, and the reason thereof. For your Guidance herein be pleased to observe these directions.

1. Generally you must write *ti*, not *si*, in words that end with the sound of *ation*, *ition*, *action*, *iction*; except where there is a double *s*, as *Passion*, or an *sh*, as *Cushion*, *Fashion*; not *Cution*, *Fation*. But more particularly.

2. You are to know that the reason of the different writing of such like-sounding words is this, they

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they are all originally Latine Verbals derived from the first Supine, which if it end in *tum*, then you write *ti*; if in *sum*, then *si*. However because all People are not acquainted with *Supines*, I shal here set down those words of both sorts that most frequently occur.

These are to be written with a t.

These with an s.

Action
Ambition
Apparition
Attention
Benediction
Compunction
Concoction
Contention
Contusion
Declamation
Dissention
Distribution
Exclamation
Faction Fruition
Injunction
Motion
Munition
Nation, Notion
Oblation
Obligation
Perdition
Perturbation
Relation, Sanction
Toleration
Valediction
Vocation

Admission
Allusion
Apprehension
Ascension
Aspersion
Aversion
Circumcision
Commission
Conclusion
Confusion
Dismission
Descension
Diversión
Effusion
Evasion
Invasion
Occasion
Permission
Submission
Vision

And the like of any others where there is the same Reason.

To which you may add
Grasier, Brasier, Visier,

The

The Sixth LESSON.

Of Accents and Pronounciation, and how several words written alike, are thereby differenced.

AN Accent is the lifting up of the Voice in sounding some peculiar Syllable of a word, and is thus marked ' over the Vowel. In words of many Syllables, the Accent is commonly on the third Vowel from the last, as *Toleration*, *Arbitriment*, not *Tolération*, *Arbitri-*
ment. What it is we call an Accent.

But such long words ending in *ary*, have the Accent on the first Syllable, as *ánniversary*, *Témporary*, *árbitrary*.

Words that have many Consonants in the last Syllable save one, have their accent in that Syllable, as *Extérnal*, *Abúndant*; but 'tis not so in *éxcéllent*.

Words ending in *ize* or *ure*, or that have *ei* in their last Syllable, have their Accent on their last Syllable; as *Eterníze*, *inúre*, *Receíve*, *Interfíir*.

These words of two Syllables following, written after the same manner, being both *Nouns* and *Verbs*, are distinguished in sound only by the Accent; The *Verbs* having it in the last Syllable, The *Nouns* in the last but one. And therefore tho in other Cases we do not usually in our *Writing* or *Prints* mark the *Accent*; yet there it ought not to be omitted.

If you are ábsent I will ábsent my self.
 You must not think beating an ábuse, if you ábuse Gentlemen.

I will advíse with Councel, and follow their advíce.

Out

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Out of the Church Collects you may Collect a good Prayer.

Of Simples is made a Compound by him that can Compound.

If we can Convert a Man from Sin to Holiness, he proves a good Convert.

If he had his Desert he should Live in a Desert.

Without a Contract two cannot Contract.

Some witty Device I will Devise.

The wicked Man's incense the Lord doth incense.

Against such an object, I have nothing to object.

With a rich Present he did her Present.

He's a Rebel that dares Rebél against his King.

With great Torment they did him Torment.

His Enemies he did overthrow with a mighty overthrow.

Tho you look for no Récompense, yet I will Récompense you.

The word *Humane*, when it comes before a Substantive, is accepted in the *first*, but when it follows a Substantive, in the *second* Syllable; as *Humane Learning*; *Christ* had two Natures, the one *Divine*, the other *Humane*.

Some words likewise of one Syllable being both *Nouns* and *Verbs*, are distinguisht only by the Accent; The *Verbs* being markt with that which is called an *Acute* Accent, thus ' ; And the *Nouns* with that which is called a *Grave* accent, which is the same mark turned the other way, thus ` .

Let us Close with an hedge the great Town-Close.

In good Sooth I love not to Sooth or flatter.

Get you out of the House and House the Cattel.

A Cas

A Cat Lives nine Lives ; but the first word here some write thus, Liv's.

Note also that these following words being written short and markt with an *Apostrophus* are pronounced long, *Adviz'd, fin'd, immur'd, tun'd, scal'd, admir'd, fir'd, undermin'd, chas'd, hir'd, pin'd, tam'd, bor'd, lin'd, cas'd, mir'd, repos'd, manur'd, stor'd, sow'd, mow'd*, and the like.

Only these, *Tunn'd, pinn'd, pill'd, demurr'd*, must be with a double Consonant, and sound short, to make a difference between them and *tun'd, pin'd, pil'd, immur'd*, which are long.

The Seventh LESSON.

Containing an Alphabetical Table of certain hard Words in frequent use, giving not only their true Writing and the Accent, shewing how to Pronounce them, but also the meaning and Derivation of the most difficult.

Access — } From the Latin Verb *accedo*, to
àccessary — } approach unto, or joyn with.

To Achieve — } Perform or accomplish, from the
French *Acheûve*.

To Acquiesce — From the Latin word *Acquiesco*, to Rest.

Adieu — A French word, signifying To God.

To Adjourn — From *ad to, and jour, in French*,
(not Ajourn) | a Day,

Advocate

The TUTOR

Advouſon ——— } *The Right of Preſenting to a
} Spiritual Living.*

Affairs. ——— ——— ——— ———

Affliction ——— ——— ——— ———

Affraid (*not aſeard*) ——— ——— ———

Agreéable ——— ——— ——— ———

Allégiance ——— ——— ——— ———

Amércement ——— *A being at the King's Mercy.*

Ammunition ——— ——— ——— ———

Analogie ——— *Proportion or like Reaſon.*

Anályſis ——— } *A Reſolution or Diſiſion of any
} Subject into its proper parts.*

Anchor ——— } *Beccaſe it comes from the Latine
(not Ankor.) } Anchora.*

A'ndirons ——— } *But I conceive it ſhould rather
} be Hand-irons.*

A'phoriſm ——— *A general Rule, eſpecially in Phyſic.*

Apócalyps ——— *A Revelation, or Diſcovery.*

Apócrypha ——— *Hidden, Obſcure, or Doubtful.*

Apóthecary ——— ——— ——— ———

A'pothegm ——— *A wiſe ſaying of ſome famous Man.*

Arithmetick ——— *The Art of Numbring.*

A'rtichock ——— } *From the Italian Articiocco.
(not Hartich oak }*

Aſſizes ——— ——— ——— ———

Aſſociation ——— ——— ——— ———

A'theism ——— *Denying a God.*

Aúdiẽce ——— *An bearing.*

A'wkward ——— ——— ——— ———

Awry. ——— ——— ——— ———

To baffle ——— ——— ——— ———

Bailiff ——— ——— ——— ———

Báptiſm ——— ——— ——— ———

Baſtinádo ——— } *To beat, from the French word Ba-
} ſton, a Cudgel. Beautie*

- Beautie —
 To Bláson —
 Blaspheme —
 Breadth —
 A Burgefs —
 Buſinefs —
 Buyer — (not Bier)
 A Cabbin — *Of a Ship.*
 Cáitíf — *A wretched or miſerly Fellow.*
 To Cackle —
 Cameráde — } *Faſly, yet commonly written Com-*
 } *rade, for it comes from the French*
 } *Cameráde, a Chamber-Fellow.*
 Camphire — *A Drug.*
 To Cancell —
 Cap-a-pé } *From the Latine, A Capite ad*
 } *pedem, from Head to Foot.*
 Capricinious — } *From the Spaniſh word Capri-*
 } *che, whimſical or Humour-*
 } *ſome.*
 Cátalogue —
 Catárrh — } *A flowing down of raw Hu-*
 } *mours from the Head.*
 Catáſtrophe — *A notable turn or change.*
 Cátechifm — *Inſtructing by asking of Queſtions.*
 Cathédral — } *The chief Church of a whole Bi-*
 } *ſhoprick.*
 Cérémony —
 Certiorári- — } *A Writ to remove a Cauſe, which*
 } *the Vulgar fooliſhly pronounce*
 } *Sellararo.*
 Chiméra — *An idle Fancy, or thing that never was.*
 Chimney —
 Chiromancy — } *The Art of telling Fortunes by*
 } *the Hand.*
 Chirurgeon. — D Cho.

- Chorister ——— *Corruptly pronounced Quirister.*
 Chronicle ———
 Cieling ——— } *Of an House, from Cælum*
 Heaven.
 Cinamome ——— } *Spice so called, from the Latine*
 Cinnamomum.
 Circingle ——— *From Circum.*
 Circuit ——— *About.*
 Circumference ———
 Clyster ——— } *Corruptly written Glyster,*
 whereas it comes from the
 Greek, Cluzo, to Purge.
 Cochineil ——— } *A Worm used in Dying, and*
 Physick, said to be bred in
 the Shrub, called Holy Oak.
 Complaisant — *Of good humour and pleasing.*
 Condescension — *A yielding unto.*
 Cuerpo ——— } *A Spanish word from the Latine*
 Corpus a body; whence en Cuer-
 po, signifies without a Cloak.
 Cymbal ——— *An Instrument of Music.*
 Cynick ——— } *A morose ill humour'd Fellow*
 from the Greek Cunos a Dog.
 Daughter ———
 Debauch ———
 Debonair ——— *Courteous.*
 Debt ——— *From the Latine Debitum.*
 Décalogue ——— } *Ten words; but used for the*
 Commandments.
 Devoir ——— *Duty.*
 Deficient ——— *Wanting.*
 Dialogue ——— *A Speech between two or more.*
 Delirious ——— *Doting or giddy.*
 Diocesan ——— *The Bishop of the Diocess.*

to true English

2

Eccéntrick — } That hath 'no Centre, or moveth
out of it.

E'ctacy — A Trance.

Ephéméris — A Day Book.

Epidémick — Universal.

E'pilogue — A concluding Speech.

Epíphany — An Appearing.

Etymology — The true deriving of a word.

Eunuch — Pronounced as if written Efnuk.

Exchéquer —

Fécible — } From Facio, as much as doe-
able; or if you will derive it
immediately from the French,
you may write Feazible.

Fight —

Flight —

Genealogy — } A Pedigree, or Account of ones
Fore-Fathers.

Geógraphy — A description of the Earth.

Geómetry — Measuring of the Earth.

Glócester — (City)

Gospel — } From the Saxon Gods Spell, that
is his power, or the Dutch Godts
Spiegel; God's Looking Glass.

Grieve —

Gudgeon —

Haughty —

Hémisphere — } Half the Sphere, or as much of
the Heavens as we can see.

Hermáphrodite — One that partakes of both Sexes.

Héterodox — One that holds wrong Opinions.

Heterogéneous — Of disagreeing Kinds or Natures.

Híerarchy — Sacred Government and Rulers.

Hieroglíphicks — } Characters darkly signifying
something Sacred.

The TUTOR

Homogéneous — *Of like kind*

Hymn

Hyperbólical - *Above the exact Truth.*

Hypocrisy

Hypothesis_____A supposition.

Impolltume — { *A Swelling, or corrupt matter in the Body; but it ought to be Writ Apolltume.*

Incendiary — *A Fire-flinger, one that Embroils Affairs, A Make-bate.*

Indictment

Invéigle

An Ificle

Knight

Knuckle.

Lábyrinth -- *A maze which one cannot get out of.*

Leicester — A Town.

To Limn——As Painters do.

Lincoln — (City)

Magicians

Málaga Sack

Manage — } *From the Latine manu agere, to guide with the Hand.*

Manuscript— A Hand-Writing.

Margin! — | For it comes from the *Latine* Mar-
(not Margent) | go, Marginis.

Marquess—— *A Title of honour next to a Duke.*

Marchioness ——— his Lady.

Martin-mafs-Beif —

Maffelin —

(or Missen) — ought to be writ Miscelan,
 Mássacre — } Commonly ill-pronounced, as Mafs-
 ácre. —————

Mássacre — } *Commonly ill-pronounced, as Mafs-*
 } *acre. —————*

Maftive-Dog

Mathematician

Matthews (not Mathew) The proper Name. Mc-

Mechanic	—	An handy Craftsman.
Metamorphosis	—	A changing of Shape.
Méthéglin	—	—
Monsieur	—	My Lord.
Madame	—	My Lady.
Neighbour	—	—
Notice	—	—
Novice	—	—
Obscene	—	} Filthy, Bawdy, from Ob sce- nam, fit for a Stage-Play.
Oeconomy	—	The Government of a Family.
Orphan	—	—
Pamphlet	—	—
Panegyrick	—	A praising
Phlebotomy	—	Blood-letting.
Phlegm	—	—
Phthisick	—	A Cough of the Lungs.
Phyllognomy	—	—
Premunire	—	Which is ill sounded Premineer.
Presbyter	—	} From the Greek Presbuteros, an Elder.
(not Presbiter)	—	
Priest	—	A Contraction of Presbyter.
Propitious	--	Favourable.
Quadrangle	--	A Square.
Recognizance	—	—
Relieve	—	—
Rendezvous	—	—
Rheumatism	—	The Wind-Gout.
Sacrilege	—	—
Salad (not Sallet)	—	For it comes from the French Sálade
Salisbury (Town)	—	—
Satyr	—	—
Sauciges	—	For they are rather Sauce than Meat.
Skeleton	—	The bare Bones of a Body.

The TUTOR

Sciatica	—	A disease in the hips.
Scissors	—	A word variously mis-written, as Scizzars, Sissers, Cizzars, Cissers, &c. but all wrong, for it comes from Scindo, Scidi, Scissum to Cut; and Scissor is plain Latine for a Cutter.
Scutcheon	—	From the Latine Scutum a Shield whereon they wore their Arms in Days of Tere.
Septuagint.	—	Seventy, commonly used for the Greek Translation of the Old-Testament.
Shériff.		
Seive	—	From the Greek, Scio, to shake.
To Sigh	—	
Solécism	—	An absurd or barbarous Expression.
Sophistry	—	Fallacy in Arguing.
Sycophan	—	A Flatterer.
Tautology	—	An impertinent Repetition.
Theology	—	Divinity.
Verdict	—	
Vice-gérent	—	
Viscount	—	The f not sounded.
Uisquebagh	—	An Irish strong Liquor.
Wednesday	—	
Widow	—	Because from the Latine Vi-
(not Widdow)	—	dua.
Worcester	—	(City)
To Yawn	—	
Young	—	
Zealot	—	

Note, The use of the Accent in this Lesson is to shew you how long words ought to be pronounc'd; for

for the Syllable so markt, must be 'raised, and the rest spoke short ; as *Skeleton*, not *Sceléton*, *Theology*, not *Theolôgy*, and so of the rest, which a little observation will make familiar.

The Eighth L E S S O N.

Of words much alike in Sound, but unlike both in Signification and manner of Writing.

Similitudes are the common Field wherein Error is sown, and does most thrive, so Hypocrites in a garb of Religion, first cheat the World, and at last themselves ; So *Bristol* Stones are taken for *Diamonds* : And thus words of resembling Sound, tho different Sense, are most apt to betray us into mistakes in writing them. To distinguish which to common Capacities, I shall here present you with a Collection, Alphabetically, as near as may be, of the most material ; That so these Masqueraders being respectively brought to an Interview, the difference between them may more easily and certainly be discerned, and consequently the true manner of writing each.

Which being all that is here design'd, the Judicious Reader will easily pardon the (otherwise) *frivolousness* of the Sense of many of the Sentences. However take them as follows.

Abel was not able to resist his Brother Cain, and was buried without the sound of a Bell,

The TUTOR

If that Statute were absolute,,yet 'tis now obsolete, or out of use.

The you Advise me well, I have not Grace to follow your Advice.

A whole Acre of Wood-Land this Year will scarce afford one Acorn.

I Account nothing more fit for a Lad to learn, than to keep Accompt well.

My Kinsman or Allie, uses to Allay his Wine with Water, when he is in the Bowling-Alley.

Some think there is no necessity to alter the Lords Table into the form of an Altar.

All that the Cbler gets by his Awl, goes for Ale, and yet when his Wife complains, he cries what ail you?

A Boy that hath a loud Voice must not be allowed to speak aloud in the School.

I will not Assent (or agree) that any of my Children shall Clamber up the Ascent, (or rising) of yonder Hill.

I would give an Angel to learn to Angle well. The Celestial Sign Aries is wont to arise in March.

As I was tying my Ass to an Ash-tree, there came one to ask for an Axe, and told me what feats and mighty Acts he had done in the West. But I found by his Errand that he was an arrant Liar.

An't I fool to cry, because my Aunt was stung with an Ant or Pismire?

By God's Assistance I shall need no such Assistants as you.

B. How did they Babble, that went to build the Tower of Babel, yet it prov'd but a meer Bauble.

He is both a Batcheler, and wants a Wife, and Batchlaur of Arts, and wants a good Benefice.

The Watchman that kept the Beacon on the Hill, did

did beckon to me, and begg'd a piece of Baton.

An old man with a bald Pate, being hit with a Foot-ball, bawl'd out like one of the Priests of Baal.

I brought a Barbaric-tree out of the Land of Barbary for my Sister Barbara.

Baulm is a good Herb, but nothing like the Balm of Gilead.

At Christmas I had rather have my Coat lin'd with good Baiz, than my Windows deckt with Rosemary and Bays.

I shall beat you if you bait me thus, for I tell you for all you Carse and Ban, that if you publish the Banes of Matrimony with that Wench, it will be your Bane; therefore put on your Band and seal a Bond that you will never come into her Company again.

Boy you must go by and by, and buy me a Quart of Sack to buoy up my Spirits.

When Women will wear the Breeches, it causes sad Breaches with their Husbands.

A Man well Bred sometimes comes to want Bread; and a Brood of Geese may pass in a way that is not very Broad.

His Cloaths are bare because he drinks more Beer than he can bear, which makes him as fierce as a Bear, and will quickly bring him to the Church-yard on a Bier. Therefore 'tis best not to play the Beast, lest common Bruit proclaim you a meer Brute.

'Tis dangerous to call a Barrister at Law common Barretor: But a Knight of the Post to fill his Belly, will belie his own Father.

I will give you a fat Buck for that new Book; and a good Bever (or afternoons Luncheon) for your Biever-Hat.

Whilst two Maids, the one Black, the other bleak (or pale) did bleach, (or whiten) their Linnen; the Wind blew away both their blue Waist-Coats.

You

The TUTOR

You may easily bend this bowe, or bow that bouge of a Tree.

Because he brews good Ale, and can make rare for Brewis, it does not follow that he can be al a Bruil well.

Boy, bolt the Door, and then boult the Meal, and see what Corn has been in the Bin; but let not a hole be bor'd thro' this Board, all the while you bore with me; yet if the Boar come, you may bore him through the Snout.

C. *At Callice in France I bought this Golden Chalice or Cup, and carried it to Cales (or Cadiz in Spain*

As far as I can ken or perceive, Cain did not kill his Brother with a Cane.

If you are such a Champion, why do you not go into the Campaign? But you had rather lye at home and drink the Champaign Wine.

Where Cannons roar, Canons or Rules bear little sway.

I met our Carrier on a full Carrière.

Though it be a large Cauldrou it will not hold a Chauldron (or 36 bushels) of Coals.

The Judge pittied my Case for the Justice of my Cause.

A Man's Cattel are not all his Goods and Chattels.

If you do not cease from such ill Language, I will seise all your Goods in Execution.

The Roman Censor, or Reformer of manners, would have passed Censure or Judgment on any that should have let fall the Censer, wherein the Incense was.

Whilst I stood here Sentic (but properly Sentinel) you have got enough of the herb Centorie to last for a whole Century (or hundred) of Years.

Be of good Cheer, you may eat good Chear sitting in a sorry old Chair, without having a Chare-woman.

I will play a game at Chess with you for that Parmesan Cheese that lies in yonder Chest, and meet you either a Chichester in Suffex, or at Cicester in Gloucester-Shire.

In Winter a Child may soon be chill'd with cold, and then tho he may eat a Citron, he will not be fit to play upon the Citeru.

You will sometimes hear a plain Man in a frize Coat, newly come from a Soeep-cote, quote Scripture very pertinently.

The Cat with her Claws has torn out one Clause out of my Book.

When I had got the Collier by the Collar, I soon allayed his Choler.

I will Chue this Bullock that now Chews the Cud.

Come hitber and let me Comb your Head.

I Conjure you do not go about to Conjure.

I could only turn him out into the Cold, and so cool'd his Courage.

It is a common thing for Students to commune or talk together at their Commons.

Just as the Cock Crew, a Crue of Thieves entered the House, and stole a Cruse of Oil.

I will not give you this piece of Coral for your Christmas Carol.

The Sluggard had rather snort upon a Couch than ride in a Coach.

The Collonel of the Regiment sent into this Colony or Plantation, met the Coroner with his Inquest sitting on a dead body murdered in a Corner, and asking Counsel, was told he must repair to the Kings Council.

You may well call me Cousin since you cosen me of a whole flail of Corants that cost me currant Money, & now pretend they were lost in the current, or stream.

A coarse Fellow going to course an Hare began to
Curse

The TUTOR

Curse and Swear, when he met a dead Corse or Corps, because it interrupted his Game.

Falling into a Creek of the Sea I got a Crick in my Neck, because I could not Nick the time.

I can play on a Cymbal, and eat a Simnel Bun, or Cracknel, but cannot understand every Symbol, that is Badge, Mark, or private Token.

D. The proud Dame, fit lay in her power, would Damn one (as I deem) to the pit of Hell, for making a Dam in the River, and Damming up her Light; but I value the Damsel no more than I do a Damsin.

The Old black Dyer paid dear for Stealing my Lords Deer, and 'tis no wonder he deceased so soon after he was disseised of his Land, since he was so much Diseased before.

Since we differ, let us not any longer deferr to put the Business to Arbitration.

Doll when all is done is but a dull Lass, and of a dun Colour, and yet hopes to Marry a Spanish Don.

Thanks is due to God for every sweet Morning dew; but because they quickly bid the World adieu, without some Rain, all the Dews would not be worth a Dewce to the Husbandman.

Whilst my Stomach does digest my Dinner, my Brain can digest, or set in order my Affairs, and my Eye read the Digest, or body of the Roman Law.

'Tis not decent to dissent or wrangle so much about Christ's descent into Hell.

I do not know that the People of the Devises in Wiltshire, are any more addicted to devices or tricks than their Neighbours.

My Lady keeps a Diary, or daily Register, of all the Cheeses made in the Dairy.

The Chirurgeon will take away the dolor and pain of

of your Wound for a Dollar (a Dutch Coin worth 4s.)

'Tis no wonder if a *Min* so dissolute and debauched, be left desolate, or without Comfort.

If you can catch a Dolphin in the Sea, present it to the Dauphine of France.

What a dust dost thou make, like a Dor, or Drone-Bee, that flutters in and out at the Door, or Mouth of the Hive, and yet is no Doer, or Gatherer of Honey.

Do you think ever a Doe in the Park will Eat a piece of Dough.

I will play at Drafts with you for a Draught of Ale, for there is now a great Drought (which I fear will occasion a great Dearth) and I could draw down my Throat as much good Liquor as lies in yonder Dray.

'Twould make ones Bowels yern, to think how E. hardly they earn their Living, who Spin Yarn; or for you to see a brave Ewe killed by brouzing on a Yew-tree, e'n just as she was ready to ean (or bring forth) Twins.

I told my Tenant in his Ear, That if he thought to Eare (or Sowe) my Land every year, it should not be long e'er I turn'd him out.

Now the Wind is East, I have good store of Yeast.

'Tis not with common Earth, but with Brick or Stone that we lay the Hearth of a Chimney.

The most Eminent Men are subject to Imminent dangers.

I sent down a Cake to Eaton, and there it was Eaten.

Do not egg me on to steal the Womans Eggs, tho I see them melt enough as I cut down the Hedge with the Edge of my Knife.

'Tis pitty but a Woman endued with Vertue, should be endowed with a good Portion or Jointure.

If

If you will Enterr the Corps, you must enter the Church-yard.

Here is Meat enough, but not Guests enow to Eat it.

Mrs. Esther din'd with me on Easter-day, which was Yesterday.

The Executioner I fear will be your Executor.

Do you not see with your Eyes that the Water is frozen into Ice?

F. *He would fain be thought your Friend, but he*
 (*) An *does but feign and dissemble, for he is indeed a Fiend*
 old Saxon *(*) for all he is so fine, and deserves to be*
 word sig- *well Fin'd, for you shall find he regards you no more*
 nifying an *than the Fin of a Fish.*
 Enemy; *A Woman that is fair shall be sought after from*
 whence *afar, when she comes into any Faire; and if she*
 we call the *mind well her affairs, may without fear fare well.*
 Devil, the *Fiend.*

He had a Falcon on his Fist, and a Falchion, or short sword, by his side; and so Rid to the Feast, for he was resolv'd not to fast.

Following of new Fashions destroys more People, than the Disease call'd, The Fashions, or (Farrie) does Horses, and is a Subject fit to be ridicul'd in a Farce.

It was not his fault that they fought, but his ill fate, that when he was grown so fat he should tumble in to the Ale-fatt.

Lawyers that are well Fee'd may feed high.

'Tis a most common Phrase, that the end of Feasts is better than the beginning of Frays; However, if it Freeze, a Froise is good Victuals to nourish the Vitals, and whilst your Wife Fry's it, you may put on your Frize-Coat, and Line your Gown with Furrs, or fetch in Furzes for the Fire.

I have fill'd my Barns with Hay out of the Field;
but

but must get my Tools new Fil'd before I can go to work in the Wood.

My brother Phillip gave the Wheel-wright a Fillip on the Nose, for not making the Felloes of his Coach-Wheels fellows, or of equal size.

Tho you cannot fly like a Bird, nor skip like a Flea, yet you ought to flee from ill Company, lest they Flie-blow your Reputation.

I laid my Wheat-Flour on the Barn-Floor, and went into the Garden and gather'd a delicate Flower.

He is not the fourth that went forth, for there were four gone afore.

I cannot afford to give you this fat Fowl for carrying me over this foul Foord, or dirty shallow passage in the River.

The Wind blew a fair Gale, but I was vext at the Gall, because the trotting Jade did Gaul me so sorely.

I know not whether he was a Jew or Gentil, but he was very Gentile in Cloaths, and gentle of Speech.

I saw him run the Gantlop, for stealing a Gauntlet, and I doubt his End will be either the Gallies at Sea, or the Gallows at Land.

A Buffoon or common Jester is known by his Gesture, and Grimaces.

Can you Guess what Guests I had to Night, who by way of Droll and Jest, to'd me all the Gests (or Exploits) of Alexander the Great.

GOD is our chief Good, and each Chastisement he sends, is but a Goad or Excitement to our duty.

A Grey-hound (*) is not always Gray, nor does (*) Græcus the Merchant fetch Grease (or Kitchenstuff) nor Canis, because first Amber-grease from Greece.

Tho you are grown Gross, because you have drank a Gross (or 12 dozen) of Bottles of Clarret, yet I the Greeke, (hall

shall make you Groan, as great as you are grown if I catch you in my Grot (or Cave) and not leave you worth a Groat.

He is gone in his Gown with his Gun, which tho it be Gilt with Silver, cannot take off the Guilt of his Conscience for shooting the Man.

H. *Be not so harsh with the Cook, for he has made us a good Haul of the Chicken your Hen did hatch.*

Hale this rude Fellow out of the Hall, and thrust him out of doors, tho it Hail.

The Hart we hunted had a mighty Heart, and the Noise of our Hounds was so hard, as to be heard thro all the Herd in the Park.

My Master's Heir riding to take the Air, without a Perwig, in his own Hair, just here, as I do hear, started a Hare, for which he gave the Huntsman his hire, which amounted to half a Crown and no higher.

My Lady sends you an Haunch of Venison by my Hands, because you should not enhaunce the Price of your Commodity, and that you may drink an Health to Hanse-en-kelder, the Child she goes with.

'Tis uncivil for any one to hiss at his Friend.

I did hy me to the Hill, and being got so high saw at once the Hay in the Meadow and the Hoy in the Thames.

How should a red Herring keep a Deaf man from Death, or recover his Hearing, any more than an Herse should kill a Horse that draws it, or make the Driver Hoarse?

My Belly being empty or hollow, I can holla aloud from a Holly-Tree; but am not wholly (or altogether) fit to hallow, or Consecrate a Church; for that is the Work of an Holy man.

How doth that Cooper (whom I saw at home) whoop and bawl about the hoop of a Tub, thro which, when before it was whole, he bor'd a hole. 'Tis

'Tis sad to see a Woman with hoary hairs turn Whorish.

Old Hugh was of a pale hue when the Hu-and-Cry overtook him, and yet could hew down a Tree.

James ! if you stand lolling so on the Jambs, or I. sides of the Window, it will imply that you want some Employ ; therefore be not idle, but pluck down that Idol, or false God.

Tho' you have a good Insight into your Trade, let me incite you to good Husbandry and Civility ; for many that are Ingenious (or witty) are not Ingenuous, or good-natur'd.

My Son Joel got a Jowl of Salmon from Job Serjant, for a certain Jobb, whilst his Sister Joice squeezed out the Juice of an Orange, sitting on the Joist of our Chamber floor.

The Carpenter can make his Wife no other Joinsure than that of his Jointer, or long Plane.

I can sleep on the Keel of a Ship without di-K. sturbing the Chyle (or first digestion of Meat) in my Stomach ; but it will certainly Kill one to be thrown into a Lime-kiln, when it is burning.

That Lamb is Lame.

A Soldier cut the Cable with his Lance, and L. presently w. did Lanch into the Deep.

The Tin-man would give all the Latten in his shop to speak Latine ; to obtain which he went to Leyden in Holland, but returned not over-laden with Learning, but as Leaden a Dunce as he went.

The poor diseased Leper having but one Leg is no good Leaper or Jumper, yet he kill'd a Leopard, and was present at the League at Nimeguen, for I heard him alledg he travelled many Leagues to get thither.

My Daughter Letice, who is but a young Lass, looking last night thro the Lattise of the window, saw one stealing Lettuce out of the Garden, and cry'd out, Alas ! we are robb'd.

Of two Evils chuse the least, lest at last you repent it.

I will give you a Leash of Hares for your Lease of yonder Field; and you shall have priviledge to Leaze in it, as often as 'tis Sown.

If you will listen dilligently, I will lessen your Lesson; but if you tell Lies you deserve to be eaten up with Lice.

Tho I am loth to eat Cheese, yet I do not loath it; nor am I solicitous as to love Licoris, yet I can drink a cup of good Liquor.

The Golden Legend contains a Legion of Fables.

At Church whilst the Liturgie was Reading, he fell into a Lethargy, and was carried home in an Horse-Litter, as I was informed by a Letter.

M. The Mayor of our Town, on his bay Mare, rid out to meet the Major of the Regiment; who came in a Coat of Mail, attended by Twenty of the Male Sex, who all made a Meal together, but were forc'd to send Miles the Footman down to the Mills, which were two Miles off, for a Mess of Pottage well seasoned with Mace; but instead of it, he being in a Maze, brought a Mash for an Horse.

This Landlord of mine in my Mind is not able in any good manner to manure half the Land belonging to this Manour; and therefore sent me a Message to take one Messuage or Tenement off his hands.

Ay, marry! no wonder our Maid Mary is so merry, it seems Martin the Butler of Merton-Colledge is to Marry her, and she fancies Marriage to be a Merry-Age; but I wish she be not marred by being Married too soon.

Hang

Hang up your wet Mantle on the Mantil-tree to dry.

By the end of March, our Troops may be able to march over the Marsh, (notwithstanding most part of this Spring has been so very moist) My Lord high Marshal, a very Martial Man, is to Command them.

The Mane of an Horse is not the main thing, be regarded when one goes to buy him, but a Co^{ly} Mein or Carriage is a fine Ornament to a Gen^{man}.

'Tis but meet that a Glutton's Meat ^{ould} be mete out to him.

This Medal is of the best Metal, ^{was given} me by a Fellow of good Mettle.

Prose is meeter, or more fit, ^{a Discourse of} Meteors, than Metre or Verse, away, and forced

The Spaniard that had been Wildernes, vow'd to Feed on Masse, or Acorns ^{if} ass, he would offer to if ever he got home to be^{ing} as the Mast of his St. Nicholas a Taper ^{turned}, and had a good Ship; but when he w^{as} able, swore, a Candle of Mels of Meat at host should serve turn. fifteen to the Pound in Mourning this Morning?

What makes y^{whom} my Mother (being a Because my Stalled pretty Moder, is dead. Suffolk Wouster, and belongs to our Minster;

He is as a Minstrel, or Common Fidler. but the ^{Widows} Mite was more acceptable to

Theall their offerings who might well spare it. God more and one more, rid over the Moor, in

andness to Visit me, but just as they came to the it that goes about our House, a Mote (or small

ticle of Dust) got into his Eye, and we perceived Cloaths (which were of good Cloth) Moth-eaten.

What made the Labourer sling his Hodd of Morter to the Apothecaries Mortar?

E 2 Ther'es

The TUTOR

There's Life in a Mussel (or little Shell-fish) and 'tis a pretty good Morfel; but I think you cannot find one Muscle in its Body; yet I will not offer to muzzle or stop your Mouth, if you say you can.

How came this pitiful Mustard-maker to be Mustermaster of our Regiment?

N. *He is a Knave, stark naught, and good for nothing, for he stole the Nave of my Cart-wheel, and if he had been able, would have stabb'd his Wife in the Navel.*

Nay, I see! be not so Nice, for if you are so afraid when I stand so nigh, to hear my Horse Neigh, the Pedlar will call you silly Cockney.

He neither sees the Blessings of the upper, nor the neather Seas.

What a noise do you keep with your snotty Nose that we cannot hear the Pedlar's News?

None of your School-News? nor could tell when the News were present at Noon, I askt them for the nonces of April begun, tho' their Ignorance. make them blush at

O. *We went o'er the Thames in
with good store of Silver Ore, of Oars, laden
the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, came before
'Twould vex one's Heart to lose at Southwark.
ounce of Gold, and yet not one of you above an
taking of it off from my Shelf, but go on the
it. deny*

*Every hour is so well spent, because our
so short.*

*The King may put forth an Ordinance
none may make great Ordinance, but such as be
points.*

Oh ! it is my Grief I should owe you this Money (*) Oxford so long, but to pay you, I will next Market-day, sell my Oxen at (*) Oxon. (*) Oxford is often so called, and written from the Latine Oxonium or Oxonia.

What Union is there between an Apple and an Onyon ?

P.

How Pale did poor Pall (*) look when she had broke her Milk-Pail as she went over the Pales, by staring at Poll the Parrot, which her Couzen Paul had brought her. (*) A nick Name is Mary.

Nor was she less in Pain when she broke the pane of Glass with a Brass-pan.

I did but pare one Catherin Pear for a Peer of the Realm, and he gave me a pair of Gloves.

To gratify her Palate, she would part with a Palace, and pawn her very Pallet-Bed.

The Parson of your Parish is a Civil Person, and I hope you will not let him Perish.

Since I took this Boy's part, he is grown very pert.

Do you think I will Petition, or ask you leave, to make a Partition or Wall between your Land and mine ?

They had need of Patience that are Dr. Saffolds Patients, if his Pills are no better than his Bills.

I gave him a Bushel of Pease and a piece of Cloth, and so made my Peace, and got a discharge, which was writ with one of those ten Pens that I bought for two Pence.

Pray Master Pierce let us pearce your Tierce of Claret, for we shall have Nobles and Peers of the Land here to Day, and a little School-boy that will Construe and Parse with any Lad ith Town.

I Received an Epistle that invited me to come and eat part of a Pestle of Pork ; so I took a Pistol in my Hand, and a French Pistole in my Pocket, which an

The TUTOR

Apothecaries Boy would have taken from me, and endeavoured to knock me down with a huge Pestil, which he took out of the Mortar, which, tho it did somewhat puzzle me, yet i soundly paid him off with a Bulls-Pizzle.

Never did Fisher-man catch Plaice in this place..

Men of Power and Riches, should pour forth their Alms into the Laps of the Poor; but most are so covetous, that they love altogether to pore on Money, and prey more upon the Needy, than they pray to God.

My Lord President cited a very good Precedent for his Opinion; but the Principal of our Colledge went upon a different Principle.

Last Race he won a Prize of great Price, and much Praise for good Horsemanship.

A true Prophet seeks not Temporal Profit or Gain.

Q. 'Tis a Querie how the Quarrel began, some say about breaking a Quarry of Glasse, others about a Quarry of Stones.

For all she is dress'd like a Queen, she is but a Quean.

R. The Enemy will take and Raze (or Demolish) the City, if we do not Raise the Siege, for he comes of a cruel Race or Lineage.

I like these Raddishes best which are reddish.

When a good King Reigns, he distributes Blessings like refreshing Rains in the Spring, and reins in the Wicked, as with Bit and Bridle; but God alone searcheth the Reins.

Why do you thus Rake and Scrape? That very Cloth which you now Rack and Stretch on the Tenters, will go to Wrack if the Algerines take it, or a ship-wrack hap-

happen, for then, if none escape, all the Goods will be a Wreck to the King.

I know his Rise (or Original) well enough, but he got an Estate because the Price of Rice did rise on a sudden.

I have read of a certain Reed that grows in the Sea of a red colour.

'Tis Royal to be real in ones Promises and Discourses.

You are a Wretch to stand Idle and Retch your lazy Bones, when I bid you reach me a thing.

Mr. Wright Wheel-wright did write to me, that 'twas his Right to enjoy my Cozen Betty's Estate, because he was Married to her according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

As I did Roam towards Rome, lying in a damp Room, a Rheum fell into my Eyes, which was encreased by coming down the River Rhyne, in a Boat made of the Rinde, or Bark of a Tree.

The Ship is under Sail, and I hope for a good Sale. S.

Our Lord and Saviour Christ is of a most excellent sweet Savour to all that believe in him.

The Scars of the Captain's Wounds can now scarce be seen, for I sent him a balsam of a delicate scent that closed them.

I shall crack your Skull if you will not go to School, and make you a Sculler if you will not be a Scholar.

They say they can see the Sea from hence.

As I was Sealing my Letter, down dropt a piece of the Cieling.

Madam! I am a cold, are you a Scold? No Sir, I am hot, and you are a Sot [where the words a Scold, a Sot, may in Pronounciation sound like as cold, as hot.

The TUTOR

*Tho you are my Senior, or Elder, you need not
swagger like the Grand Seignior.*

*There are of either Sex, which set down amongst
the different Sects in Religion.*

*I will not carry my Sheep beyond Sea in a Ship, but
shear them all in Warwick-shire; that is, cut
their Wool sheer off, whereof I hope to make for
my own share, 20 l.*

*When they began to Shoot Bullets, they made a great
Shout, but we shut the Door, and one of the Soldiers
was wounded between the Shoulders.*

*If you do not Sing me a Song, when I give you
the Sign, I will Singe your Beard with the Candle.*

Their Vessel did sink in one of the Cinque-Ports.

*It is an ill Sign that he is guilty of Sin, that is often
seen in bad Company.*

*I do not remmember any Statute against making a
Statue of any Statue.*

*The Soal influences the Sole of the Foot, but not the
Sole of the Shooe, nor a Soal-Fish.*

*My Son got up soon after the Sun arose, and fetch'd
me a sum of Money from some of my Tenants.*

*We were straight brought into great streights, and
at the sound of the Cannons, the Women fell into a
Swoon.*

T *I got a Duck and a couple of Teal (but one had no
Tail) from a Tall Fellow for a merry Tale.*

*Forbear your Tears and your Lamentations, for
these divisions in the Church, and let the Tares grow
with the Wheat until Harvest.*

*A Teeming Woman was carried by a Team of Hor-
ses over the Thames.*

Time and Tide is ty'd to no Man,

Tho

Then was I no Richer than before.

There their Skill fail'd them.

Here is too much Tow which these two Men brought to make a Rope to Towe the Boat, and therefore I will lay some of it to my sore Toe.

He is better acquainted with a pair of Tongs, than the Learned Tongues.

Here is a Treatise concerning the late Treaties for Peace.

He followed his Vocation all the long Vacation. V.

'Tis vain to let blood in a wrong Vein; nor need a Lady put on her Veil to buy a Joint of Veal.

I would give a Vial (or properly a Phial) of Aqua-Mirabilis, to hear one Lesson on the Viol.

When I came into the Vale I did Vail my Bonnet; for a Valley is of more Value than all the Hills about it.

He was pretty Humble till we gave him the Umbles of a Deer.

My Son Walter going by Water looks pale and wan, now in the wane of the Moon; yet with a wand in his Hand, waits for the City-Waits to go play before one that stands in the Pillory for cheating with false Weights.

I wear such ware as I can buy, but if I were careful, it would last longer.

This small Wick of the Candles, for all it seems so weak, will last burning a Week.

Shall I not win if I lay a Wager that this Southernly Wind, will bring us in store of Wine from the Canaries?

He did wring her hard by the Hand, and stole away her Ring.

When Men Woo, they are oft-times full of Woe.

Since

Since you wrest, or sprain my Wrist, I have had no Rest.

*What I got by rote, as I wrought in the day,
I wrot down at Night.*

*Yea, yee say yes, yet I think your Yest is naught.
You know it is not good for an Ewe (or Female
sheep) to brouze on a Yew-ree.*

*Your Man, to keep his Hand in ure, has
stolen a Bason and Ewer.*

The Ninth LESSON.

*Of the Points, or Stops, and other Marks
used in Writing; and Reading; their
Characters, Places, and Signification.*

DUE Pointing is very necessary in Writing, to prevent Confusion, and assists the Reader, both as to a right Pronunciation, by the raising and falling of the Voice; and also to the more easy and distinct Apprehension of the Sense.

Points belong either to a single word, or to a whole Sentence.

Those that appertain a single word, are,

I. An *Apostrophus* (commonly, but not rightly called an *Apostrophe*) thus markt ['] which signifies the cutting off, or omission of a Letter, whereby two Syllables are contracted into one. And this is sometimes of a Vowel, as *Th'appurtenances*, the *Lear.ed'st*, *is't*, *it's* (or *'tis*) for the *appurtenances*, the *Learnedest*, *is it*, *it is*; some-
times

times of a Consonant, as 'ith', for in the ; and
 Sometimes of a Vowel and Consonant together ;
 as ne'er, for never ; o'er for over ; I'll, for I will.
 It is also used to denote a Genitive Case, as my
 Father's Land, my Wife's Son ; for Land of my
 Father, Son of my Wife.

2. *Diëresis* is a mark made thus [¨] to denote
 the parting of two Vowels, which otherwise
 might seem to make a Diphthong, and is set o-
 ver the latter Vowel, as in the very word *Di-
 ëresis*, *Gilead*, &c. of which we have oc-
 casionally spoken before.

3. *Hypphen* thus [=] or commonly thus [-]
 is a note either of joining the Syllables of the
 same word, when one or more of them happen
 to be writ in one Line, and the rest (for want
 of room) in another : Or else divides the se-
 veral integral parts of a compounded word, as
Hand-Granadoes, *Fancy-pleasing-Faces*, *Fire-shovel*.
 In which kind of Composition our Language is
 second to none ; no not to the copious Greek
 it self.

The Points appertaining to a Sentence, are,

1. A *Comma*, the same mark under the Line,
 as *Apostrophus* is above it ; thus [,] and is a note
 of a short stay, or distinction between words in the
 same Sentence, when yet the Sense is imperfect,
 to supply which, something follows depending
 on what went before. And therefore in Read-
 ing, the Voice must there be a very little stopt,
 but the *Tenor* of it still kept up.

2. A *Colon* (+) thus [:] being a note of perfect
sense, but not of a perfect Sentence ; because there is
 still more of it behind : And therefore commonly
 is set before the reason given for what is before

(+) The
 word sig-
 nifies in
 Greek, a
 Member ;
 because
 'tis a ma-
 terial part
 or Mem-
 ber of a
 Sentence.

as-

asserted. And here the *Voice* must be *staid* some what longer, and the *Tenor* of it a little remitted, or let fall.

3. Because in long Sentences there may be need of more distinctions; there is added a *Semicolon* (that is, an *half-Colon*) thus [:] which differs not much from a *Colon* in its *Use*, but requires somewhat a shorter *Pause*; and indeed, in *Writing* this mark is commonly used instead of, and more often than the *Colon*; but if you would write accurately, you should distinguish them.

4. A *Period* or full stop thus markt [.] is a Note both of *perfect Sense*, and a *complete Sentence*, where the *Voice* in reading must be *staid* considerably; and the *Tenor* of it at last word fall low, that both the *Reader* and *Speaker* may recover his *Breath*, and the *Hearer* have time to reflect a little on what is delivered, before they advance to *new matter*.

An Example of these four *Stops* or *Points* we have in that of *St. Paul*, 1 *Cor.* 13. 2. "Tho I
" have the Gift of Prophecy, and understand
" all Mysteries, and all Knowledge: and tho
" I have all Faith, so that I could remove Mountains;
" and have not Charity, I am nothing.
Or more exactly in that of *David*. *Psal.* 141. 5.
" Let the Righteous smite me, it shall be a kindness;
" and let him reprove me, it shall be an excellent Oyl,
" which shall not break my Head:
" for yet my Prayer also shall be in their Calamities.

How strangely would this Text appear, if any one should write it thus — Let the Righteous smite me it, shall be a kindness and let; him reprove me it shall; &c.

5. A note of *Exclamation*, or *Admiration*, is thus markt [!] As, *Oh the depth of the Riches, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God!* This mark is also used in addressing to any Person, either in the beginning or middle of a Sentence; As, Sir! *May it please your Majesty! We cannot but with all Gratitude acknowledge, that 'tis to you, Great Sir! we owe the Establishment of our Religious Freedom.*


6. A *Paréntesis* is two Semi-circles, or half-Moons, thus () including some *additional* or *explanatory* words in a Sentence; without which the Sense of the whole doth notwithstanding remain intire; As, — *For I know in me (that is, in my Flesh) dwelleth no good — Honour thy Father and thy Mother (which is the first Commandment with Promise) that it may be well with thee.*

A *Paréntesis* is generally sounded with a lower Voice, and endeth as a *Comma*. Sometimes there happens to be a *Parentthesis* within a *Parentthesis*, but this is avoided by the best of Authors, because it obscures and perplexes the Sense.

7. *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out, either at the beginning or end: As
————— *'Tis still the Misers Lot.*

The young Fool spends all that the old Knave got.

8. When words are quoted out of another Author, they should be markt thus [“] on the side, which Printers call a *Double Comma* turn'd.

9. *Index* is a note like a *Hand*, with the Forefinger pointing out at something that is remarkable, thus, .

10. *Obelisk*, is a mark of Reference to the *Margin*, thus, †.

The TUTOR

11. *Section* denotes the beginning of a new Head of Discourse, marked thus, §.

12. To these we add, that which is called a *Caret* [that is to say in English, *-it is wanting*] markt with a Latine Circumflex, thus [^] which is to shew where a word forgotten in the heat of writing, and placed above the Line, is to come in. And also this mark [] called a *Crochet*, which generally includes a Word or Sentence *Explanatory* of what went before; of which you have several Examples before, and one just above. — And so much for Pointing; which carefully observed, will add great Grace and Credit to your *Writing*.

The Tenth LESSON.

Of Contraction in Writing; Numeral Letters, and the reasons thereof; and other Observables fit for Youth to be acquainted with, yet rarely taken notice of.

THere are certain *Abbreviations* or short-writings of several words, both English and Latine, in common use amongst us; as,

&	}	for	}	and
ye.				the
yt.				that
ym.				them.

u.	} for {	you	} for {	Sr.	} for {	Sir.
Mr.		Master.		St.		Saint.
Mrs.		Mistrefs.		Col.		Colonel.
Sp.		Bishop.		Capt.		Captain.
Eq;		Equire.		Lieut.		Lieutenant

&c. which is to be read *et cætera*, two Latine
 words, that signify — and the rest — but
 tis commonly expressed in English by — and so
 forth.

i. e. *for id est, that is.*

E. g. for *Exempli gratia*, that is in English, *for Example's sake*.

q. For the Latine word *quasi*, as if it were.

viz. Which must be read *videlicet*, a Latine word, that signifies, *that is to say*.

A. D. Anno Dom. *The year of our Lord.*

Per Ann. *for* Per Annum, *by the Year.*

Per Cent. *by the Hundred.*

Sc. which you must pronounce *Scilicet* (not founding the first *c* at all) a Latine word signifying as much as, *to wit*, or-- *that is to say* in English.

M. A. for Master of Arts.

S. T. D. ; *Sacro-Sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor.*

or *D.D.* { Doctor of Divinity.

MS. You must read *Manuscript*, a written Book
or Copy.

24. Question. *Obj.* Objection. *Sol.* Solution,
or Answer.

Sometimes also Numbers are express'd by Letters, which is after the manner of the *Latines*, who were wont to signify Numbers by these Letters following.

I. I.

The TUTOR

- I. 1. one ——— } Because it seems to be the most *simple* Letter of the whole Alphabet, as being made by one direct stroke, and so fit to represent *Unity*.
- V. 5. five ——— } Because it was the *fifth* Vowel. Because it seems made of two V's inverted, and put together.
- X. 10. ten ——— } Because it has the shape of half the old Roman C, when cut asunder.
- L. 50. fifty ——— } Because 'tis the first Letter of *Centum*, an hundred.
- C. 100. an hundred }
- D. or *CD* 500. five-Hundred. } Either because half the old Roman M seeming to be somewhat of that form, was in process of time by ignorant Transcribers taken for a D; Or perhaps, because as 1000 is a perfect *Number*, and a *Circle* the most perfect *Figure*, this Letter seeming to be made by an *half circle*, and perpendicular Line, might be thought fit to signify *half a Thousand*.
- M. 1000. a *Thousand*. } Because the first Letter of *Mille*, which signifies a *Thousand*. But the old Roman *M* was somewhat of this form, *CDL*.

'Tis

'Tis observed, that all these *Latine Numeral Letters* put together, make the Number 1666, neither more, nor less.

Note also, that in this way of writing Numbers, when the mark of a lesser number goes before a great, it is so much deducted out of it, as IV is but 4. XL 40. But when a lesser follows a greater, it is so much added; as VI 6. LX. 60. Their great Numbers stand thus:

5000. 1000. 10000. CCI 50. fifty thousand,
1000. An hundred thousand, CCCC10000.
A million (or ten hundred Thousand)
CCCCC10000. So much for the old Roman way of setting down Numbers. Our usual method of Counting shall be taught in the following Introduction to *Arithmetick*.

I hope I need not tell you, that in setting down sums of money, l. over any Figure or Figures, signifies *Libra*, the Latine for a Pound; s. for *Solidus*, or *Solidi*, a Shilling or Shillings; d. *Denarius*, or *Denarij*, a Penny or Pence; Ob. *Obolus*, an half penny; and q. *Quadrans*, a Farthing. As,

l. s. d. ob. q.
25 . 14 — II — I — I must be
read, Twenty five Pounds, fourteen Shillings,
eleven pence half penny Farthing.

Apothecaries Marks and Weights.

R. *Recipe*, that is, *Take thou*.
ana, Of each alike.

P. A *Pugil*, or half an handful; properly as much as you can take up with your two fore-fingers and Thumb.

Manipulus, an handful.

F

Q S. *Quartus*

- ℥. *S. Quantum Sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.
 ℥. *L. Quantum Libet*, as much as you please.
 Gr. A Grain.
 ʒ. A *Scruple*, or 20 Grains.
 ʒ. A *Dram*, or 3 Scruples, that is 60 Grains.
 ʒ. An *Ounce*, or 8 Drams, that is 24 Scruples,
 480 Grains.
 ℥. *Semissis*, half a Pound.
 ℔. A *Pound*, or 12 Ounces, that is 96 Drams,
 288 Scruples, 5760 Grains.

But here you must take notice of two different sorts of Weights, commonly used in *England*: *Troy Weight*, and *Aver-du-pois*.

Troy-Weight (so called because 'tis supposed to be used by the *Trojans*) is that which the *Apothecaries* use, and by that also, *Bread*, *Gold*, and *Silver* are *Weighed*: it is deduced from a Grain of Wheat gathered out of the middle of the Ear, and well dried: For,

32 such Grains of Wheat	} make {	24 Artificial Grains.
24 Artificial Grains		1 Penny-Weight.
20 Penny-weights		1 Ounce.
12 Ounces		1 Pound.

Gold-Smiths use *Mark-Weight*, that is, they divide the Ounce *Troy* into 24 equal parts, called *Carets*, and each *Caret* into 4 Grains (so that their Ounce contains 96 Grains) By this they distinguish the *fineness* of their Gold or Silver, for if to the finest of Gold be put two *Carets* of *Alloy* (that is Silver, Copper, or other baser Metal) and both when cold, makes but 24 *Carets* or one Ounce,

To true English.

67

ty. Ounce, such Gold is said to be 22 *Carects fine*;
 fe. for when it comes to be Refin'd, the two *Carects*
 of *Alloy* will fly away, and leave only 22 *Carects*
 of *pure Gold*. So if a Pound of Silver be so pure,
 ins. that it lose nothing in *Refining*, 'tis said to be
 es, *twelve Ounces fine*; but if it lose any thing, so
 much the less fine, it is said to be; as if it lose
 ms, one Ounce, then 'tis 11 *Ounces fine*; if it lose
 two Ounces fourpenny weight, 16 Grains, you
 must say, 'Tis Nine Ounces, 15 penny weight, and
 eight Grains fine.

ffe. The other sort of Weight used amongst us
 ng- is called *Aver-du-pois* [that is, *Have your Weight*;
 the meaning is, you shall have full Weight; for
 l to one Pound of *that*, is equal to one Pound two
 spo- Ounces, and 12 Penny weights of *Troy-weight*]
 and And this serveth to weigh grosser Commodities,
 rain as all sorts of Grocery-Wares; also *Butter*,
 the *Cheese*, *Flesh*, *Tallow*, *Pitch*, *Lead*, &c.

The smallest Denomination of this kind of
 Weight is a *Dram*.

6 Drams	} make	One Ounce.
6 Ounces		one Pound.
8 Pounds		one Quarter of an hundred.
Quarters		one Hundred Weight, that is 112 Pound.
10 Hundred	} make	one Tun.

they Wool is sold by this Weight, of which 14
 cal- Pound makes one Stone; two Stone or 28 Pound
 hat Todd; and 26 Stone [that is 364 Pound] one
 they sack, by the Statute of the 11. H. 7. C. 4.

The TUTOR

Of Liquid Measures.

The least is a *Pint*, taken originally from *Troy-weight* (a *Pound* of *Wheat*, *Troy-weight* filling that which we call a *Pint*) the *Pint Beer measure* contains $35\frac{1}{4}$ solid Inches; the *Pint Wine-measure*, only $28\frac{7}{8}$ cubical or solid Inches.

See the
Statute 2
H.6.C 11.

2 Pints		1 Quart
2 Quarts		1 Pottle.
2 Pottles		1 Gallon.
8 Gallons		1 Firkin of Ale or Soap.
9 Gallons		1 Firkin of Beer
18 Gallons & a half		1 Runlet of Wine
56 Pounds		1 Firkin of Butter
2 Firkins		1 Kilderkin.
2 Kilderkins	} make	1 Barrel.
42 Gallons		1 Teirce or 3 part of a Pipe.
84 Gallons		1 Tertian or 3 part of a Tun.
63 Gallons		1 Hoghead.
2 Hogheads, or 126 Gallons		1 Pipe or But.
2 Pipes or Buts, or 252 Gallons		1 Tun of Wine.

Of dry Measures.

These are likewise taken from *Troy-Weight*,
the least Denomination being a *Pint*.

from ight 2 Pints			1 Quart:
Beer 2 Quarts			1 Pottle.
Pine 2 Pottles			1 Gallon.
nes. 2 Gallons			1 Peck.
4 Pecks			1 Bushel, in some place half a Bushel is called a <i>Towet</i> .
4 Bushels		make	1 Comb.
2 Combs			1 Quarter.
4 Quarters			1 Chaldron of <i>Corn</i> ; but 36 Bushels make a Chal- dron of <i>Coals</i> , and of <i>Scotch-Coals</i> 112 pound <i>Aver-du pois</i> goes to the hundred.
Beer Vine rtter 4 Quarters			1 Wey.
2 Weys			1 Laft.

30 Measures of *Longitude* are originally from
3 Barly-Corns, taken out of the middle of
n. the *Ear* and well dried.

3 Barly-Corns			1 Inch.
12 Inches			1 Foot.
3 Foot			1 Yard.
3 Foot 9 Inches, or a yard and quarter.		make	1 Ell.
5 Foot			1 Geometri- cal Pace.
6 Foot			1 Fadom.

F 3

5 yards

See the Stat. 24. H. 8. C. 4.	5 Yards & half, that is 16 foot & an half 40 Poles or Perches 8 Furlongs		1 Rod, Pole, or Perch. 1 Furlong. 1 Mile, which con- tains 5280 foot, & 190080 barleycorn
		} make	1 Rood of Land.
	40 Square Perches 4 Roods (or 40 Per- ches long & 4 broad)		One Acre of Land.

And here note, for a Caution against *Extravagance*, and for encouragement to *Frugality* and good Husbandry in all People, especially *Youth*,

That every Penny any person spends idly would purchase a Yard that is three foot square, and somewhat above, of as good Land as most in England, to him and his Heirs for ever.

Which is thus Demonstrated :

Sixteen Foot and an half being one Rod, and forty such Rods (that is, 660 Foot) in Length and four such Rods (that is, 66 Foot) in Breadth making one Acre of Land, it follows (by multiplying 669 by 66) that every Acre contains 4356 square Feet.

Now Land that will let at 20 *Shillings* an Acre per *Annum*, is as good as most in England; an Acre of which, if sold at 20 years purchase (the usual highest rate) may be bought for 20 *Pounds*, that is for 4800 Pence.

Now

Now if you divide 43560 by 4800. the *Quo-*
tient is Nine, and 360 remaining.

Which shews that every Penny does pur-
 chase 9 *Square Feet* (that is 3 foot long and 3
 broad) of such good Land, and somewhat a-
 bove — Which is what was to be demonstrated.

And consequently it follows, That for every
two Shillings, you may purchase 216 square feet,
 that is a piece of Ground of *Eighteen foot long*, and
Twelve Foot broad. Space enough to build a pretty
House upon, or make a little *Garden*, which being
 well Planted the Fruit thereof may every year
 make a Man *blush*, that he should lose such a brave
 Conveniency, meerly for drinking an *unnecessary*
Quart of Adulterated *Sack*, or two Bottles of
 stumm'd *Clarret*, that hold not three Pints,
 which perhaps impairs his Health, and exposes
 him as a drunken Beast to the reproach of Hu-
 mane Nature.

The parts of any whole thing are thus express'd:
 — $\frac{1}{2}$ an half, — $\frac{1}{4}$ One Quarter or fourth
 part — $\frac{3}{4}$ Three Quarters, or three fourth
 parts — $\frac{1}{20}$ one twentieth part : So — $\frac{1}{2}$.
 of a Pound is a *Shilling* in *Money*; — $\frac{1}{16}$ an
Ounce, or *sixteenth part* of a Pound of *Tobacco*.

An Easy RULE for retailing Shop-keepers.

For every Farthing that a Pound doth cost.
 Reckon Two Shillings and One Groat, which
 must
 Shew you the Price of an Hundred Weight
 just.

For Example.

Raisins are at 3*d.* (that is 14 *Farthings*)
the Pound: Twice 14 *s.* is — 28 *s.* and 14
Groats, is — 4 *s.* — 8 *d.* That is in all —
32 *s.* 8 *d.* the just rate by the Hundred Weight,
for 112 three-pences make 28 *s.*, and 112 half-
pence 4 *s.* 8 *d.* together, 32 *s.* 8 *d.*

The measure of *Time*, arising from a
Minute.

60 Minutes			1 Hour.
24 our s			1 Day natural.
7 Days			1 Week.
4 Weeks			1 Month.
13 such months, 1			1 Year.
day and 6 hours			

But a Year is commonly divided into 12 unequal *Calendar Months*; and how many Days each of them has, this Rhyme will inform you.

Thirty days hath September,
June, April, and November;
All the rest have Thirty-one,
But February which stands alone.
[that is, has but 28 days.]

At this rate the Year consists of 365 days, and the six hours are reckon'd only every fourth year by adding what they amount to, viz. A whole day, to *February*, which then has 29 days; and that

that Year (consisting of 366 days) is called *Leap-Year*.

Astronomers subdivide each *Minute* into 60 *Seconds*, markt thus '. And each *Second* into 60 *Thirds*, markt thus ". And according to their exactest Observations, the true Tropical Year, is 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 4 Seconds, and 21 *Thirds*; which being well near 11 Minutes less than we usually count a Year, causes that running back of our Festivals, which the Church of Rome, and most European Nations Subject thereunto, has endeavoured to amend, by adding ten days before our account, which is called *New-Style*; their 20th being our 10th day of *August*: yet does not this fully supply the defect; If I mistake not, I could propose a Method which should keep our Reckoning even with the Suns Course for ever; the want of which has made such an Alteration since the Creation, as from the 23d of *October*, to the 13th of *September*.

Of COINS.

Gold to Silver is in proportion as 12 to 1, and the value of both in England, is as follows:

ONE Penny-weight of *Angel-Gold* is worth 4 s. — 2d. — ob. Of *Crown-Gold*, 3s. — 10d. — ob. And of *Sovereign Gold*, 3s. — 6d. — ob.

The Standard of *Sterling Silver* is 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weight of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weight of Alloy of Copper; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver without any Alloy, is worth 3l. — 4s. — 6d. And one Ounce, 5 s. — 4d. — ob; But with Alloy, the Pound is worth but 3 l. and the Ounce 5 s. just.

The

The Weight and Value of the most usual Foreign COINS, by our Standard.

Gold Coin.	Weight.		Value.	
	pen.	w. Grains.	l.	s. d.
French Pistole	4	—	0	17-4
French Lewis	3	— 1	0	14-4
Holland Rider	6	— 1	1	4-9
Hungarian Ducket	2	— 6	0	9-8
Spanish Pistole	4	— 8	0	17-4
Double Sovereign of Flanders	7	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8-7
Italian Pistole	4	— 6	0	16-7
Gilder of Noremburgh	2	— 3	0	7-1
Cuckeen of Venice	2	— 5	0	9-7
A Danish Coin with a Crown on } one side of it. }	3	— 20	0	15-7

Silver Coins.	Weight,		Value.	
	oz.	p.w.gr.	s.	d. q.
Holland Dollar	0	18-5	4	4-0
Lyon Dollar	0	17-18	3	4-2
Duckatoon of Flanders	1	0-22	5	4-0
Rix Dollar of the Empire	0	18-15	4	5-3
Mexico Ryal	0	17-12	4	4-2
Sevil Ryal	0	17-12	4	4-3
Old Cardecue	0	6-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6-1
French Lewis	0	17-11	4	4-1
Double Milrez of Portugal	0	14-4	3	6-1
Single Milrez	0	7-2	1	9-0
St. Mark of Venice	0	10-4	2	6-0
Double Dutch flyver	0	1-0	0	1-3
Cross Dollar	0	18-0	4	2-1
Zealand Dollar	0	13-0	2	7-0
Old Phillip Dollar	1	2-0	4	0-0
Prince of Orange Dollar 1624	0	18-6	4	3-3
Danish Dollar	0	13-0	2	11-1
Portugal Teston	0	5-0	1	2-3

A brief INTRODUCTION

TO

ARITHMETIC,

As far as the

RULE of THREE;

Which is as far as most PROFESSIONS
have Occasion for.

IN *Arithmetic* (that is, the *Art of Counting*,
from the Greek word *Arithmos*, which sig-
nifies *Number*) there are five special parts, *viz.*
Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplicati-
on, and Division.

Section I.

Of NUMERATION.

Numeration teaches how to *set down* any
Number spoken or proposed; and to read
it truly when Written.

To which purpose you are to observe, That
we commonly express all Numbers by these *nine*
Figures: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

And 0, which is called a *Cypher*, and by some
a *Nought*, because of it self it signifies nothing, yet
encreases the value of other Figures that stand
behind it in the same Number. For

The TUTOR

For every Figure Augments its proper value according to the *Place* it happens to be in, except the first.

These *Places* are reckoned (contrary to our ordinary way of Writing and Spelling) from the right to the left (and the reason thereof is, because this *Art of Numbring* was first Taught by the Hebrews; and other Oriental Nations, whose Languages are read that way) so that the Figure that stands furthest to the Right Hand, is said to be the *First place*; the next backwards, in the *Second Place*; and so of the rest.

Any of the *Nine Figures* in the *First Place*, signifies only its own single value. In the *second place*, as many *Tens* as its own simple value; in the *Third Place*, so many *Hundreds*; in the *Fourth Place*, so many *Thousands*; in the *Fifth Place*, so many *ten Thousands*; in the *Sixth*, so many *Hundred thousands*; and in the *Seventh*, so many *Millions*.

For Example, in this Number, 1234567; The 7 is barely seven *Unites* or *Ones*; but the 6 in the *second place* is *six times ten*, that is *sixty*; the 5 in the *third place*, an *hundred times five*, that is *five hundred*; the 4, a *thousand times four*, or *four thousand*; the 3, *three times ten thousand*, that is, *thirty thousand*; the 2 in the *sixth place*, *two hundred thousand*; and the 1 in the *seventh place*, is *one ten hundred thousand*; more properly to be expressed, *A thousand thousand*, or in a word, *A Million*.

All which being put together in your Understanding, you must read the aforesaid Sum [1234567] thus, *One Million, two hundred thirty four thousand, five hundred sixty seven*. But this Number; 7654321 (which consists of the very same Figures, but contrarywise placed) must

be

be read *Seven Millions, six hundred fifty four Thousand, three hundred twenty one*; So 9010400 is *Nine Millions, ten Thousand, four Hundred*.

In writing any Number proposed, you must consider in your Mind *how many Places* it contains, and accordingly set it, as *One thousand six hundred seventy eight*, 1678.

But if one should bid you write down *Eleven thousand, eleven Hundred and eleven*; you must not mind the sound of the words (and so write **IIIIII** making *six places*, for that would be *One hundred and Eleven Thousand, one hundred and eleven*) but consider that, *Eleven thousand, and eleven hundred* properly expressed, is *Twelve Thousand and one Hundred*, and so you must set down the whole, thus, 12111.

So if you are required to set down a *million wanting one*; thus it is, 999999, that is, *Nine hundred ninety nine thousand, nine hundred ninety nine*.

SECT. 2.

Of Addition.

1. **A**ddition is the putting together two or more Numbers or Sums, so as that the Total value of them all may be discovered.

And is either of Sums of *one Denomination*, as if I have 257 Sheep in one Field, and 725 in another, and 901 in a third place, how many Sheep have I in all?

Or of several Denominations, some of a greater some of a lesser value; As *Pounds, Shillings, Pence; Days, Hours, Minutes; Yards, Quarters, Nails;*
As

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As if I owe one Man 25*l.*—04 *s.*—8 *d.* to another 9*l.* — 19*s.* — 11*d.* to a third 127*l.* — 00 *s.* — 01*d.* what do I owe in all?

2. To Resolve these and all such Questions (tho never so many particulars) observe.

That you set down your Sums of one denomination exactly *even* under one another, *unites* under *unites*, *tens* under *tens*, *hundreds* under *hundreds*, &c. And so in Sums of *several Denominations*, let every Denomination be placed under those of its *own kind*. And 'tis most proper to set the *greatest* uppermost;

As the aforesaid Numbers of one denomination, thus: | And those of several denominations, thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
901	127	00	01
• 721	025	04	08
157	009	19	11

And be sure you do not set down more in the place of a lesser denomination, than makes one or more of the greater; for 'twould be absurd and ridiculous to write thus, 18*l.* -- 22*s.* 15 *d.* or 5 *hund.* — 112 *pounds* --- 20 *Ounces*, whereas it should be 19*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* and 6*C.* 1*l.* --- 4 *Oun.*

3. Having rightly set down your several Sums that are to be added, draw a *Line* under them, and beginning at the first place of the *lowermost* number, add it to the rest of that rank, and for every *Ten* that you find in Sums of one denomination, you must remember to carry *One* to the second place, and so from the second place to the third, &c. until you come to the *last*, where the *whole* must

must be set down; but under the other places only that which is *under* or *above Ten*, or *Tens*, and carry so many *Unites* as you have *Tens* to the next place, as aforesaid.

As in the former Example; I say *Seven* and *five* is *twelve*, and one is *thirteen*,
 I set down 3, and for the 10 carry one to
 the next place, saying *one that I carried*
and five is Six, and *two is Eight*, which
 (being under 10) I set down and go on
 to the third place, where 2 and 7 make
 9, and 9 is 18. And this being the last
 place, I set it all down, thus.

901

725

257

1883

Which shews that the Party in the Question proposed, must have in all, *One Thousand Eight hundred Eighty three Sheep*.

4. But in all Sums of *divers denominations*, you must consider *how many* of the least denomination, do make *one* of the *next bigger*, and how many of *that*, one of the next; And how many of *this*, make one of the greatest denomination of all: As if you are to cast up *Pounds, Shillings, and Pence*, since 12d make a Shilling, therefore in casting up the Pence you must not carry *tens* (as you did in sums of one denomination) but *Twelves*, that is, you must carry so many *unites* to the second denomination, as you find *Twelves* in the first. And because 20 Shillings makes one *Pound*, therefore in casting up Shillings you must carry (not at *ten*, nor *twelve*, but) at *twenty*; That is, for every 20 Shillings that you find of the Shillings, you must carry one to the Pounds, and then cast up the Pounds (because they

are

are the last Denomination) just as you did sums of One Denomination. Take the former Sum for an Example :

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
127	00	01	I begin with the <i>Pence</i> and
025	04	08	say, 1 and 8 is 9, and 1 is 10,
009	19	11	and 10 (which is 1 in the se-
			cond place) is 20, which is
			once 12, and 8; I set down
162	04	08	the 8, and for the 12 carry 1
			to the <i>Shillings</i> ; and say,

One that I carried and 9 is 10, and 4 is 14, and 10 in the second place is 24; I set down the 4, but for the 20, carry one to the Pounds; and say 1 and 9 is 10, and 5 makes 15, and 7 is 22. I set down the 2, and for the 20 (as in sums of one Denomination) carry 2 to the place of *tens*, and say, Two I carry, and nought is still but 2 and 2 is 4, and 2 is 6; which I set down and proceed to the third place saying, Nought and nought is still but *nought*, and one is but *one*, which I set down, and the Total appears to be *One hundred sixty two Pounds, four Shillings and eight Pence.*

Another Example.

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>ob.</i>	<i>q.</i>	
2196	18	05	1	1	I begin with the
3043	16	09	0	1	<i>farthings</i> , whereof
0027	00	11	1	0	there being 3, and
1309	17	10	1	1	two of them ma-
0450	13	09	1	0	king one <i>half-penny</i>
0694	14	08	0	0	I set down one un-
					der the place of the
					<i>Farthings</i> , and car-
Tot. 7723	02	06	1	1	ry one to the place
					of <i>Half-pence</i> , which
					with the four which

I find there, makes *five*, that is two Pence half-penny; the *Half-penny* I set down, and the two I carry to the place of Pence, saying, two and eight makes 10, and nine 19, and one 20, and nine 29, and five 34; and then coming down the tens, I find two, which makes 54. Now 54 Pence is 4s. 6d. I set down the 6d. and carry the four to the *Shillings*, and say, four I carry, and four is eight, and three is 11. and seven is 18, and nought increases not; but six and 18 is 24, and eight 32, then coming down the *Tens*, I say 32 and 10 is 42, and 10 makes 52, and so three tens more 82, which is 4 l. - 2s. I set down the 2s. and carry 4 to the Pounds, which being duly added as before is taught, I find the whole Sum to amount to *Seven thousand seven hundred twenty three Pounds, two Shillings Six Pence Half-penny Farthing.*

Note, In *Long Sums* 'tis convenient to make a stop with your Pen at every 12 in the *Pence*, and add what remains to the next Figure; and so at every 20 in the *Shillings*, the Number of which stops put together, readily shews you how many Shillings you have to carry from the Pence, or Pounds from the Shillings.

The very same Method is to be observed in Sums of any other Denomination: As for Example in *Cloth measure*; suppose I have several Yards, Quarters, and Nails (as in the Margin) and I would know what quantity I have in the whole? I begin with *Nails*, and because four of them make one Quarter, therefore for every 4 I carry 1 to the quarters; and

yards. quart. nails.

912 — 1 — 3

60 — 3 — 2

410 — 2 — 3

151 — 2 — 3

094 — 1 — 2

tot. 2171 — 0 — 1

likewise

The TUTOR

are the last Denomination) just as you did sums of One Denomination. Take the former Sum for an Example :

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
127	00	01	I begin with the <i>Pence</i> and
025	04	08	say, 1 and 8 is 9, and 1 is 10,
009	19	11	and 10 (which is 1 in the se-
			cond place) is 20, which is
			once 12, and 8; I set down
162	04	08	the 8, and for the 12 carry 1
			to the <i>Shillings</i> ; and say,
			One that I carried and 9 is 10, and 4 is 14,
			and 10 in the second place is 24; I set down
			the 4, but for the 20, carry one to the Pounds;
			and say 1 and 9 is 10, and 5 makes 15, and 7 is 22.
			I set down the 2, and for the 20 (as in sums of one
			Denomination) carry 2 to the place of <i>tens</i> , and
			say, Two I carry, and nought is still but 2 and 2 is
			4, and 2 is 6; which I set down and proceed to the
			third place saying, Nought and nought is still but
			<i>nought</i> , and one is but <i>one</i> , which I set down, and
			the Total appears to be <i>One hundred sixty two</i>
			<i>Pounds, four Shillings and eight Pence.</i>

Another Example.

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>ob.</i>	<i>q.</i>	
2196	18	05	1	1	I begin with the
3043	16	09	0	1	<i>farthings</i> , whereof
6027	00	11	1	0	there being 3, and
1309	17	10	1	1	two of them ma-
0450	13	09	1	0	king one <i>half-penny</i>
0694	14	08	0	0	I set down one un-
					der the place of the
					<i>Farthings</i> , and car-
					ry one to the place
					of <i>Half-pence</i> , which
					with the four which
					I
Tot. 7723					02--06--1--1

I find there, makes *five*, that is two Pence half-penny; the *Half-penny* I set down, and the two I carry to the place of Pence, saying, two and eight makes 10, and nine 19, and one 20, and nine 29, and five 34; and then coming down the tens, I find two, which makes 54. Now 54 Pence is 4s. 6d. I set down the 6d. and carry the four to the *Shillings*, and say, four I carry, and four is eight, and three is 11, and seven is 18, and nought increases not; but six and 18 is 24, and eight 32, then coming down the *Tens*, I say 32 and 10 is 42, and 10 makes 52, and so three tens more 82, which is 4 l. - 2s. I set down the 2s. and carry 4 to the Pounds, which being duly added as before is taught, I find the whole Sum to amount to *Seven thousand seven hundred twenty three Pounds, two Shillings Six Pence Half-penny Farthing.*

Note, In *Long Sums* 'tis convenient to make a stop with your Pen at every 12 in the *Pence*, and add what remains to the next Figure; and so at every 20 in the *Shillings*, the Number of which stops put together, readily shews you how many Shillings you have to carry from the Pence, or Pounds from the Shillings.

The very same Method is to be observed in Sums of any other Denomination: As for Example in *Cloth measure*; suppose I have several Yards, Quarters, and Nails (as in the Margin) and I would know what quantity I have in the whole? I begin with *Nails*, and because four of them make one Quarter, therefore for every 4 I carry 1 to the quarters; and

yards.	quart.	nails.
912	1	3
601	3	2
410	2	3
151	2	3
094	1	2
<hr/>		
tot. 2171	0	1
<hr/>		

likewise

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likewise for every four quarters, which make a Yard, I carry one to the Yards; and in the yard (or last denomination of any Addition) for every 10 carry one to the next place, until you come to the last Rank, which set down whole, and so the Total appears to be, *Two thousand one Hundred seventy one Yards, and one Nail of a yard.*

The value or proportion of most Denominations amongst us, you have been taught before p. 66 to 70.

The Proof of Addition.

Draw a Line under the *uppermost* Number of any Sum, and add again all the Sums below it, and add the *Total* of what they make, to the said upper Line, and if they two make just the *first Total*, then you are right, otherwise some Error is committed.

Sect. 3.

Of Substraction.

S*ubtraction* (commonly, but corruptly written *Substraction*) is a Rule that teaches us how to take any *lesser* Number out of a *greater*, so as to know *how much* remains.

1. Set down your greater Number, and then your smaller Number (for *Substraction* cannot be made but out of a greater, or at least equal Number) just under it, *Unites* under *Unites*, *Tens* under *Tens*, and so each denomination answering to its kind, *Pounds* to *Pounds*, *Pence* to *Pence*, &c.

2. Draw a Line under them, and begin at the right hand, to take the lower Number out of the higher,

higher, and set down what remains under the Line.

3. If any Figure of the smaller Number happen to be bigger than that over it of the greater number, then you must borrow 10 to add to such upper Number, and then Subtract, and pay it again by adding one to the next Figure of the lower Number. For Example, I would Subtract 194 out of 365 (the number of days in a year). I set 365 them down thus: four from five and there 194 remains one, which I set down; but — nine I cannot take out of six, therefore 171 borrow 10 and put to the 6, and then — take nine out of 16 and there remains Seven, which I set down; But because the an honest Man must always pay what he borrows, I must, when I proceed to the next Figure, say, one that I borrow and one is two, and two out of three, there remains one, which I set down, so the whole remainder is 171, that is, 194 wants so many of being 365.

4. But in Sums of several Denominations, if in Subtracting any of the Denominations but the last, you have occasion to borrow, you must not borrow 10, but an Unite, or Integer from the next greater Denomination, and turn it into the parts of the lesser Denomination, and from the Sum, they make, Subtract your lowermost Number, noting the Remainder below the Line; and proceed to pay what thus you borrowed, by adding one to the next Denomination of the lower Number.

A brief Introduction

For Example.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Borrow'd	486	--15	---5
Paid	298	--17	---9
	<hr/>		
Rem.	187	--17	---8
	<hr/>		

Here *9d* out of *5d.* cannot, therefore I must borrow out of the next Denomination, which is *Shillings*, now one *Shilling* being *12 Pence*, I add *12* to the *5*. and then it

makes *17*, out of which I take *9*. and there remains *8*; then I come to the *Shillings*, and say one that I borrowed and *17* is *18*, but *18* out of *15* I cannot take, therefore I must borrow one *Pound*, that is *20 s.* which added to *15* makes *35*, out of which I take my *18* and there remains *17*. Then going to the *Pounds*, one borrowed and *8* is *9*, but *9* out of *6* I cannot therefore I must borrow : But what ? why, I cannot because this is the last denomination, now *9* out of *16* and there remains *7* ; then one that I borrow and *9* is *10*, which I cannot have out of *8*, but borrow one from the next place that is *10*, which makes it *18*. out of that I take *10*, there remains *8* ; then one borrowed and is *3*, which I take out of *4*, there remains *1*. In all, *187 l.* — *17 s.* — *8 d.* as is set down unto

5. If many Sums or Numbers be given to be subtracted out of one, you must first by Addition reduce them all to one Total, and then subtract that out of the given greater Number.

6. The Proof of Subtraction is by Addition, if you add the Remainder and lower Number and their Total be the same with the upper Line then the work is right.

An Example of the two last Rules.

A. Lent B. 694 l. - 15 s. 9 d. B. has paid him again at one time 50 l. - 5 s. - 11 d. At another time 1 l. 10 s. And at another time 244 l. - 16 s. 9 d. I would know how the Reckoning stands between them; what B. hath Paid in all; and how much is still remaining due to A? Set the sum thus :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lent	694	15	09
Paid at several Payments	244	16	09
	050	05	11
	001	10	00
Paid in all	296	12	08
Remains	398	03	01

To prove whether this Subtraction be right.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
I add the Remainder	398	03	01
unto the lesser Sum	296	12	08
It makes just the greater Sum	694	15	09

Therefore 'tis well done.

Sect. 4.

Of Multiplication.

1. **M**ultiplication teaches how to Encrease the greater of two Numbers given, as often as there are *Unites* in the lesser; and serves instead of many *Additions*.

2. Wherein you must observe three parts, 1. The Number to be Multiplied, which is called the *Multiplicand*. 2. A lesser number, whereby the former is to be Multiplied, which is therefore term'd the *Multiplier*. 3. The Number arising from them both, being Multiplied one by the other, and this is called the *Product*: As when I say 5 times 8 is 40. Eight is the *Multiplicand*, 5 the *Multiplier*, and 40 the *Product*.

3. Before you can make any Progress in this Rule, you must perfectly get the following Tables by heart.

2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10
6	12
7	14
8	16
9	18

2 times 6 is

3	9
4	12
5	15
6	18
7	21
8	24
9	27

3 times 7 is

4 times

$$\begin{array}{l}
 4 \text{ times } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 20 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 32 \\ 36 \end{array} \right\} \\
 5 \text{ times } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 40 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 6 \text{ times } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 42 \\ 48 \\ 54 \end{array} \right\} \\
 7 \text{ times } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ 56 \\ 63 \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 8 \text{ times } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 64 \\ 72 \end{array} \right\} \\
 9 \text{ times } 9 \text{ is } 81.
 \end{array}$$

If at any time you are on a sudden at a loss herein, invert the Number, and that may relieve your Memory, and gives the very same Sum; As 5 times 8 is 8 times 5, that is 40.

4. Having this Table at your Tongues End, set down the greater Number or Multiplicand, and exactly under it the lesser, or Multiplier, and draw a Line; then beginning at the right-hand, Multiply every Figure of the upper, by every Figure of the lower Number, and of what each makes, set down under the Line (as in Addition) all that is under 10, or above ten, or tens; and for every ten, carry one to the next place, till you come to the last place, and there set down all.

For Example, There are commonly reckoned 365 days in a year, and I am 39 years of Age, I would know how many days I have lived? To Answer this Question, you must Multiply 365 by 39.

A brief Introduction

As for Example.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 365 \\
 39 \\
 \hline
 3285 \\
 1095 \\
 \hline
 14235
 \end{array}$$

Nine times 5 is 5 times 9, that is 45, I set down 5 and carry 4: 9 times 6 is 54, and 4 which I carried is 58, I set down 8 and carry 5: 9 times 3 is 27, and 5 which I carried is 32, which I set down. And then having done with 9, give it a *dash*, thus 9, and proceed to the second Figure; but what that makes, I must set in another under-Line, whose first Figure must stand under the second place of the former Line, and so the Product of every Figure of the Multiplier must be set down from under its own place towards the left-hand. Thus in our present Case, I say 3 times 5 is 15, the 5 I set down as you see, and carry one; 3 times 6 is 18, and 1 I carried makes 19; I set down the 9 and carry one; 3 times 3 is 9, and one carryed makes 10, which I set down; and adding both Lines together, they make 14235, for the Product or Number of days.

Another Example,

If one Sea-man have 14 s. per Month Wages, what will the Wages of 3349 Sea-men for the same time come to? To resolve this and all such like Questions, you need only Multiply the greater Number by the lesser: As,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3349 \\
 14 \\
 \hline
 13396 \\
 3349 \\
 \hline
 46886
 \end{array}$$

46886 Shillings,

Which Product being Divided (as you shall be taught in the *next Rule*) by 20, gives you 2344 l. -- 6 s. And so much is the Pay of 3349 Men for a Month at 14 s. per Man.

To

To shorten the work of *Multiplication*, Note, That if your Multiplier be 10, 100, 1000, &c. add but those respective Cyphers to the Multiplicand, and it gives the Product. As,

$$\begin{array}{l} 63 \\ 36 \\ 85 \\ 92 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 63 \\ 36 \\ 85 \\ 92 \end{array}} \right\} \text{Multiplied by} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 100 \\ 1000 \\ 10000 \end{array} \right\} \text{makes} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 630 \\ 3600 \\ 85000 \\ 920000 \end{array} \right.$$

If your Multiplier or Multiplicand, or either of them, consist of some Figures and some Cyphers at the end, Multiply only the Figures, and to the Product add so many Cyphers, and your work is done; as if you are to Multiply 2300 by 40, set it down thus ————— 23

4

Add 3 Cyphers, two for the Multiplicand, and one for the Multiplier, it ————— 92
makes ————— 92000

The best proof of Multiplication is [by Division, and there we will Teach it.

Sect. 5.

Of Division.

Division teaches us to find how many times a lesser Number is contained in a greater; and what remains in a greater, when the lesser has been taken out of it, as often as it can.

Therein

A brief Introduction

Therein four Parts or Numbers are to be observed.

1. The number to be parted or Divided, called The *Dividend*.

2. The Number by which you divide, which you must call, The *Divisor*. This must always be less than the *Dividend*.

3. The Sum produced, shewing how many times the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which therefore is called, The *Quotient*, from the Latine word, *Quoties, how oft?*

4. If any thing happen to be left after such Division made (which must always be less than the Divisor) the same is called the *Remainder*.

As 23 being divided by 5, or into 5 equal parts, the Quotient will be 4, and the Remainder 3, because 5 is contained in 23, four times, and 3 over.

Here 23 is the Dividend, 5 the Divisor, 4 the Quotient, and 3 the Remainder.

This is the most *difficult Rule*; but I shall endeavour to lay it down so plain, as any Youth, or Country-Man may apprehend it, if he will observe the following directions.

1. To work *Division*, you must set your greater Number or Dividend uppermost, and under it your Divisor, but contrary to what you practiced in *Multiplication*) not towards the right-hand, but as much as you can towards the left. As if you would Divide 365 (the days of the year) by 2, you must set it thus — 365

But when the *first Figure* of the Dividend happens to be less than that of the Divisor, then you must set the Divisor more forwards towards the right-hand, under the *second Figure* of the Dividend. As if you would divide the same Number

Number by 7 (the number of the days in one week) then you must place it thus— $\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ 7 \end{array}$

Then say, How often can I have seven in 36? By your Multiplication-Table you have learnt that 6 times 7 is 42, which is 6 too many; but 5 times 7 is 35, therefore I say I can have it 5 times, which I note in a crooked Line drawn on the right side of the Dividend; and say 5 times 7 is 35, now 36 out of 36, there remains

one, which I write over the 6, and with a dash Cancel both the 7 (as having performed its first Office) and the 36. And then I must remove my Divisor 7 further, and say how oft can I have 7 in 15? which being twice, I add it in the Quotient, and say twice 7 out of 15 and there remains one, which I write over the 5 with a Crotchet, to distinguish it to be a Remainder, and then Cancel both the Divisor, and the 1 in the second place, and the 5 in the first place of the Dividend. And hereby I find that 7 days or one week is contain'd 52 times in 365 days, or one year; consequently that there are 52 weeks in a year and 1 day over.

The like you must do in all Cases where your Divisor is only a *single Figure*.

But when your Divisor consists of several Figures, you must remember that you take its first Figure out of the first, or two first Figures of the Dividend, no oftener than you can take all the rest of the Divisors Figures, out of those Figures of the Dividend, under which they stand; both being placed as before is directed [that is, if the first of the dividend be less than the first of the divisor, the first of the Divisor must be set under the 2d of the Dividend] yet in such a case it divides not only

A brief Introduction

only that immediate Figure it stands under, but also the other towards the left hand.

In short; this Rule is performed by five Operations. 1. The *Divisor*, how many Figures soever it consists of, must be set under so much of the *Dividend*, as *that* may all be taken at least once out of this. 2. See how oft the *Divisor* is contained in the *Dividend*, and let that be your *Quotient*. 3. Multiply that which you make the *Quotient* and *Divisor* together. 4. Subtract the *Product* of those two from the *Dividend*. 5. When you have deducted all the Figures of the *Divisor* out of those of your *Dividend*, remove the *Divisor* forwards towards the *right-hand*; but each under its proper place, which if your Sum be long, will run down to a great depth in its first place, and gradually mount in the places following; yet both these, and those variations in the *Dividend* still keeping the same place of the *Original Sum*, are to be considered as if they were wrote in a *direct line*.

An *Example* or two will render the whole Rule (which seems intricate) very Plain and easy.

As for Example, Suppose 4684 l. be to be equally divided between 54 Men; I set it down thus

But presently finding that five, the first Figure of my *Divisor*, is more than four the first of the *Dividend*, I am obliged by the Rule before laid down, to remove the *Divisor* one place further, thus

Then say I, 5 I can have in 46 9 times, and one remaining, but then I cannot have 6 times 4, that is 36, out of 18, therefore I take but 8 times 5, and having set 8 in the place for the *Quotient*, I say 8 times 5 is 40, which 40 being taken

taken out of 46, there remains 6; so I Cancel the 5 in the *Divisor*, and 4 in the *Dividend*; and then say 8 times 4 is 32, which I take out of 68, and there remains 36, which I write over, and Cancel the 68, and also the 4 in the *Divisor*, and then it stands as in the Margin before.

But there still remains 364 in the *Dividend*, therefore I must now set down my *Divisor* forwards, which is done thus

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 36 \overline{) 4684} \\ \underline{36} \\ 084 \\ \underline{84} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Here I enquire how oft I can have 5 in 36? the Answer is 7 times and one remaining; but withal I consider I cannot take 7 times 4, which is 28, out of 14, which then would only remain; therefore I take but 6 for the Quotient, which I set down in its proper place, and say, 6 times 5 is 30, which taken out of 36, there remains 6; so I Cancel the 3 and the 5 in the *Divisor*; then I say 6 times 4 is 24, which out of 64 there remains 40, which I note by Cancelling the 6 and 4 in the *Dividend*, & write 4 over 6, and then Cancel too the 4 in the *Divisor*; and because the 4 left, which being in the second place of the *Dividend* signifies 40, is less than my *Divisor* 54, I can divide no further, but make a Crotchet before 4 to denote it a Remainder.

Hereby I learn that 4684 *l.* being to be equally distributed amongst 54 men, each mans share is 86 *l.* and there remains 40 *l.* over, to be shared amongst them.


The Question then will be what shall be done with that 40 *l.*? I answer, You must by *Multiplication* turn it into a smaller Denomination, as multiply 40 by 20, the Product is 800 *s.* which divide by 54, the Quotient is 14 and 44 *s.* remaining.

Turn

A brief Introduction

Turn these 44s. into Pence, by Multiplying them by 12, the Product is 528. Divide that too by 54, the Quotient is 9, and 42 remaining,

So that each is to have 86 l.---14 s.--9 d.- And the remaining 42d. comes almost to three Farthings a piece more.

 If your Sums be long, you must take special Care to write your Figures *even* in their places, over and under each other, else you will bring all into Confusion.

Another Example.

730624² l. are to be equally Levied upon 9034 Parishes, how much must each Parish pay? Divide the Pounds by the Parishes, and the Quotient gives the Pounds every Parish must contribute, Thus :

Considering the first Figure of the Divisor is bigger than that of the 730624² Dividend, I set the Sums in this 9034 manner.

Then I say 8 times 9 is 72, which taken out of 73, there remains one, which write over 3, and Cancel both the 3 and 7, and also the 9 in the Divisor. Again I say 8 times 0 is 0, which taken out of 0, still 0 remains, and so I let it stand; then I say 8 times 3 is 24, 4 out of 6 and there remains 2, which I set over head and Cancel the 6; but then 2 out of 0 I cannot, but having $\frac{1}{2}$ towards the left hand in the Dividend, I borrow it, which brought to the place of 9, must be counted 10, so I say 2 out of 10 there remains 8, which I set over the place of 0 and Cancel 0; and because I must pay what I borrowed, I say one borrowed out of one, and there

there remains nothing, so I Cancel the 1, and also the 3 in the Divisor, and proceed to the last Figure, saying 8 times 4 is 32, now 2 out of 2 and there remains 0, which I set over 2; but then 3 out of the other 2 in the Dividend I cannot have; so I borrow one, and say 3 out of 12 there remains 9, which I set down above, and Cancel the 2; then one that I borrowed out of 8, there remains 7, which I put over head, and Cancel the 8: And then the work stands thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \times 820 \\ \hline 7306242 \quad (8 \\ 9034 \end{array}$$

Now seeing there is still 79042 undivided, a greater Sum than our Divisor, I must remove the Divisor forwards, and go to work again. But if I should set it thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \times 820 \\ \hline 7306142 \quad (8 \\ 9034 \\ 903 \end{array}$$

I cannot take my Divisor 9034 out of the Figures of the Dividend under which they stand, viz. 7904. Therefore here (and in all such Cases) I must remove my Divisor one place more forwarder, and for the same put a Cypher in(*) And the (*) Quotient, As

at the end of it when you have a Cypher or Cyphers in the end of your Dividend, which your Divisor will not reach, as if 4000 were Divided by 2, thus, 4000 (2000

2

As

A brief Introduction

As for Example.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 [6 \\
 7[7 \\
 798[7 \\
 28200[0 \\
 7306242(808 \\
 503444 \\
 5033 \\
 90
 \end{array}$$

Then say, how many times 9 in 79? the Answer is 8 times; so I put 8 in the Quorient, and say 8 times 9 is 72, which out of 79 there remains 7, which I write over the 9, and cancel both that and the 9 in the Divisor. 8 times 0 is 0, and so I let the 0 in the Dividend stand, but cancel that of the Divisor. Then 8 times 3 is 24, now 4 out of 4 there remains nothing, which I write over 4, and cancel the 4; but now 2 out of 0 I cannot, therefore I borrow one of the 7 to make it 10, and 2 out of 10, there remains 8, which I set over the 0, and cancel 0; and 1 that I borrowed out of 7, there remains 6, which I write over 7, and cancel the 7, as also the 3 in the Divisor. I proceed and say 8 times 4 is 32, 2 out of 2 and there remains 0, which I write over 2 and cancel the 2; but then 3 out of 0 I cannot, therefore borrow 1 of 8 to make it 10, and 3 out of 10, there remains 7; which I set over 0, and one that I borrowed out of 8, there remains 7, which I set over 8, and cancel the 8, and the 0 in the Dividend, also the 4 in my Divisor.

Now there is left 6770, which being less than my Divisor, I make it for a Remainder.

So that I find every Parish must contribute 808 l. and

and 6770 l. over, to be equally born amongst them; which 6770 l. if you turn into *Shillings* by Multiplying it by 20, it makes 135400 s. which Divided by 9034. makes the Quotient 14 s. which is so much on each Parish, and 8944 s. remaining; which you must turn into *Pence*, by Multiplying by 12, and Divide by 9034, as before; the Quotient will tell you how many *Pence* falls to each Parishes share; But this I leave to your own Ingenious *Practise*, the only thing that can make you perfect in this Rule.

I told you before that *Multiplication* was to be proved by *Division*; The way of doing it is thus—Divide the Product by the Multiplier, and if the work be right, the Quotient will be equal to the Multiplier—Or, Divide the Product by the Multiplicand, and the Quotient shall be equal to the Multiplier; either of these ways will do.

So *Multiplication* is the surest proof of *Division*; for, if you Multiply the Quotient by the Divisor, and add the Remainder (if any were left in the Division) if the whole Product be the same with your Dividend, then your work is right; otherwise there is some mistake. — These two Rules are so plain, they need no Examples.

Sect. 6.

Of the Rule of Three.

THe Rule of *Three* (for its excellent Use called, the *Golden Rule*) Teaches us from *Three Numbers* given, to find out a *Fourth* that may bear the same proportion to one of the three given Numbers, as the other *Two* do to each other.

As if 20 Tuns of Wine cost 800 l. what will 30 Tuns cost ?

H

Here

A brief Introduction

Here Note, That the *First* Number and the *Third* must always be of one and the same *kind* and *denomination*: As if one be *Pounds, Pence, Yards, Pints, Hours, Horses, Men, &c.* so respectively must the other be. And the like is to be understood of the *Second* and the *Fourth*. As in this Example, The Numbers must be disposed thus,

Tuns, *Pounds.* *Tuns.*
 20 ——— — 800 ——— — 30

This Rule is performed (after such apt disposal of the Terms) first by *Multiplication*, and then by *Division*.

But you must observe, that according to the Question that may happen to be propounded, it is to be wrought two ways, *Direct*, and *Reverse*.

Rule of
Three Di-
rect what.

The Rule of *Three Direct*, is when in the question, *More* requires *More*, or *Less* requires *Less*. As in this question. *If 20 Tuns cost 800 l. what will 30 Tuns cost?* Here 'tis evident that the third Term is *more* than the first, and requires *more*. — So in this question, *If 750 l. give 45 l. Interest for a Year, what shall 50 l give?* Here 'tis plain that 50 l. is *less* than 750 l, and requires *less* to answer it; therefore both these, and all such like questions, must be workt the *Direct* way; wherein the Rule is plainly thus,

Multiply the Second Number by the Third, and Divide by the First, the Quotient shall be the Fourth Number sought after.

As in the first of these Examples, I Multiply 800 by 30, the Product is 2400; which I Divide by 20, and the Quotient is 1200, which is what 30 *Tuns* after the same proportion will cost.

And

And so in the second Example, Multiply 50 by 45 it makes 2250, which Divided by 750, the Quotient is 3; which shews that the Interest of 50 l. for a Year is 3 l.

The Rule of Three Reverse, is when in the third Number *more* does require *less*, or *less* require *more*; And then the Rule is thus,

How to
work the
Reverse
Rule

Multiply the First Number by the Second, and Divide the Product by the Third, the Quotient shall be the Fourth Number sought after. — Which always (as in the Direct Rule) shall be of the same denomination with the second Number. — For Instance,

If 24 Pioneers require 16 Months to Digg a Retrenchment about a Town; how many Pioneers must there be Employed to Digg the like Trench in four Months?

In stating this Question you must note, That 24. tho' it be first named, is not the first Number; because the middle Term or Number must always be of the same denomination with that which is sought; therefore the three Numbers put in Order stand thus,

Months. Pioneers. Months.

16 — — — 24 — — — 4

Here 'tis plain *less* requires *more*, That is, less Time, more Hands; therefore it must be wrought by the Rule Reverse. And according I Multiply 24 by 16, and Divide the Product by four, the Quotient is 96. And so many Pioneers must be Employed to finish the Trench in four Months.

A brief Introduction

Another Example.

If one Meadow will Feed 18 Cows for seven Weeks, how long will it Maintain 63 Cows?

Set the Number thus, 18 — 7 — 63

Here it appears, That *more*, (viz. the third Number 63) requires *less* (than 18 the First Number) therefore you must Multiply 18 by 7, whose Product 126 being Divided by 63 (the third Number) is 2. Therefore the same Ground shall keep 63 Cows a Fortnight, as well as it might 18 for seven Weeks.

Take Notice, If any of your Numbers consist of several *Denominations*, you must by *Addition* or *Multiplication* reduce them all to one, before you can go to work. As suppose,

If Two hundred and Three quarters weight of any Commodity cost 3 l. — 14 s. — 5 d. what will 7 C. ^{$\frac{1}{2}$} and 8 Pounds weight cost?

Here I consider that one hundred weight is 112 Pounds, so the 2 hundred is 224 Pound, and the $\frac{3}{4}$ (being each 28 Pounds) make 84 Pounds, in all 308 Pounds. And 3 l. 14 s. makes 74 s, which I Multiply by 12, the Product is 888; to which I add the odd 6 d. the whole is 894 d. And for the 7 Hundred weight I Multiply 112 by 7, it makes 784 Pounds weight; the half Hundred is 56 Pounds, which makes 840, and the odd 8 Pounds 848 Pounds. Then the question must be put thus,

If 308 Pounds weight cost 894 Pence, how many Pence will 848 Pounds weight cost?

Which you must work as before directed, and afterwards reduce your fourth Number from Pence to Shillings by Dividing it by 12; and the Sum of the Shillings into Pounds, by Dividing it by 20, and then you have a plain answer. Sect.

Sect. 7.

Some Pleasant Questions Answered, and the way of Working them Directed, serving both to Illustrate the fore-going Rules, and Exercise the Learner.

1. Question. A NAntient Lady being demanded how old she was? to avoid a direct answer, said thus, *I have nine Children, and there was three Years between the Birth of every one of them, and my Eldest was Born when I was 19 Years old, which is now exactly the Age of my Youngest:* How old now is this Lady?

Answer, 'Tis to be resolved by Addition, thus, First set down her Age when her first Child was Born; then the difference between that, and the Birth of her youngest; and then the Age of the youngest; which added together, shews the Mother to be 62 years old; As in the Margin—

19

24

19

62

2. Quest. *A Church was Built in the Year of our Lord, 942, and now we reckon 1687, how many Years ago was the Church Built?*

Answ. Subtract 942 out of 1687, there remains 745, and so many years ago the Church was Founded:

3. Quest. *So a Lease being made in the Year 1657 for fourscore and nineteen Years, how many Years of it are past, and how many to come?*

Answ. Subtract 1657. out of 1687, there remains 30, which is the number of years already expired; Then add 99 years to the year 1657, it makes 1756, out of which Subtract 1687, there remains 69; which is the number of years you have yet to come in the Lease. H 3 4 Quest.

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4. Quest. *How many Barly-Corns will reach a Mile?*

Ans. You were told before, p. 69, that three Barly-Corns make an Inch, and 12 Inches (that is 36 Barly-Corns) a Foot, and 16 Foot and a half one Rod; so that if you Multiply 36 by 16, and add 18 for the Barly-Corns that makes up the remaining half Foot or six Inches, there appears to go 594 Barly-Corns to the length of one Rod; and there being 320 such Rods in a Mile; if you Multiply 594 by 320, the Product will be 190080, the just number of Barly-Corns that go to a Mile.

5. Quest. *How many Barly-Corns will reach round the World or Globe of the Earth and Sea?*

Ans. To solve this, you must note, That the Circumference of the Earth, like all other Circles, is divided into 360 degrees; each degree (according to common Computation) being equal to 60 Miles on the Superficies of the Earth. Multiply therefore 360 by 60, the Product shews that the Earthly Globe is 21600 Miles about.

Then have you no more to do, but Multiply the aforesaid sum of 190080 (the number of Barly-Corns that extend one Mile) by 21600 (the Miles that reach round the Earth) the Product will be 4105728000, that is, *Four thousand one hundred five millions, seven hundred twenty eight thousand* Barly-Corns will do the work.

6. Quest. *If the Circuit of the Terrestrial Globe be 21600 Miles, suppose a man Travel continually in a direct Line 15 Miles a day, in how many can he compass it?*

Ans. Divide 21600 by 15, your Quotient will be 1440, which shews that in so many days he may effect it, that is in somewhat less than 4 years time.

7. Quest.

7 Quest. *How many Minutes are there in a Year?*

Ans. Multiply 365, the days of a year, by 24, the hours of a day, it makes 8760 hours; to which if you add the six hours commonly reckoned over, it makes 8766; which last Number Multiplied by 60 (the Minutes of an hour) gives you the desired Product, viz. 525960, the number of Minutes in a Year.

Now suppose I am 41 years old, how many minutes have I Lived; You have no more to do, but Multiply 525960 by 41, the Product is 21664360, that is, I am *Two millions, six hundred twenty nine thousand, eight hundred* Minutes old.

7. Quest. *One Lent me 400 Pound without Interest for seven months, how much must I Lend him for 12 months to retaliate his Kindness?*

Ans. This must be solv'd by the Reverse Rule of Three, for thus it must be stated,

Months	Pounds.	Months.
7 — — —	400 — — —	12

Where'tis plain, that *more* requires *Less*, that is, though the third Number is more than the first, yet it requires a *Lesser* Number to answer unto it than the second; therefore (according to the Rule before laid down) I Multiply 400 by 7, it makes 2800, which I divide by 12 (the third Number) the Quotient is 233 l. and 4 l. remaining, the 12th part of which is 6 s. 8 d. so the Answer to the Question is — I must lend him 233 l. -- 6 s. -- 8 d. for 12 Months.

The particular Operation of all these Questions I leave to your Ingenuity and Industry; And
if

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if these *mean Remarques* may be any way Serviceable to *Vulgar Readers*, either in respect of *Orthography*, or to Initiate them in *Arithmetic*, as far as their ordinary occasions require, I shall not think a few spare *divertive* hours altogether mis-employed in Publishing them.

*Magni magna dabunt; Nos non nisi Ludicra, pos-
sunt Illi; Nos Volumus.*



The E N D.

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